OFFICE, 135. FLEET STREET.

THE Pictorial Times

SATURDAY No AUGUST 17 75 1844.

GOLD PAINT AND GOLD PEEL.

We are credibly assured that Sir Robert Peel has nothing to do with the gold paint so frequently advertised in our columns. He is not the inventor, as we had supposed, and, we aver, had supposed naturally enough. The *sacri auri fames* is sufficiently general, in all conscience; but in no one have we ever heard of its being exhibited to such a degree as in Sir Robert Peel. When statues shall be erected to his memory, they must be of no other metal than gold — that thing he loves so dearly, that he has been content to sacrifice almost everything else to it.

We have heard physiologists and metaphysicians maintain, that on some one point every man is insane — on some one point, there can be no doubt, every man is unreasonable. We are not wise at all hours, or on all topics. The intellect, like the body, has some one weakness at least, or man could scarcely fulfil the ends of his existence. We used to fancy gold to be Sir Robert Peel's weakness. It is clear that he has for it a most inordinate love — is content to sacrifice for it much, otherwise to be coveted. In his view, it is the worthiest of all created things. For gold he would surrender

—— all the rest the world goes round.

Gold is the *το καλον* of his philosophy: it is not, simply, the needful, as the ignorant vulgar phrase it, but the *one thing* needful—the only object worth a statesman's care, deserving a publicist's consideration.

Now Sir Robert Peel may cite, as authorising his convictions, the language of antiquity. Poet and orator of old, when anxious forcibly to designate extreme excellence in an object, styled it *golden*. The precepts of an exalted morality they called *golden* rules; the glorious river, famous in mythic song, was the *golden* Pactolus,

Whose foam was amber, and whose gravel *gold*.

The *golden* hair of ancient beauty, often has the ancient muse celebrated; the lyre of the ancient bard, whose witching strains yet survive to gladden a distant posterity — that softened the heart to love, or nerved it to war — was *golden* stringed; and *golden* tongued was the appropriate designation of the saint and preacher, whose eloquence recommended and whose life illustrated the precepts of Christian verity. In gold did the genius of ancient sculpture shadow forth the awful forms in which ancient faith recognised its deities. The barbarous reverence of the wandering Israelites in the desert was paid to a *golden* calf; and in truth every age has witnessed — in many a scattered temple — the adoration paid, the song of praise, the prayer of entreaty, offered up to the great *golden* idol — the mammon of mankind. Even those who have outwardly spurned it, have yielded to it, inwardly, the incense of heart-homage. All this proves that gold-worship is of ancient date, and that Sir Robert Peel is only subject to the impressions which have pervaded man for ages innumerable. No one who knows Sir Robert Peel doubts him to be a cool-headed, prosaic man — anything but liable to be seduced by the illusions of poetic fancy — to be betrayed by the fervour of an untamed imagination. He is content to tread the straight path — the path of common sense.

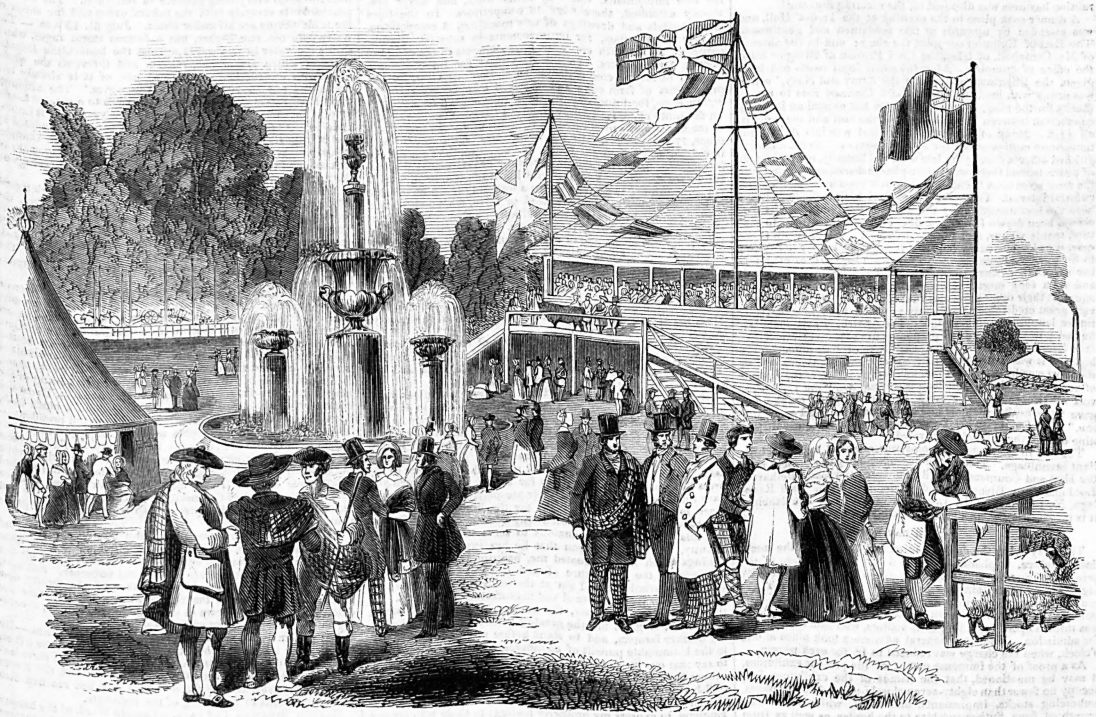
On violet bank he throws no lazy limb,
The *Bank of England* is the bank for him.

But as a scholar, Sir Robert Peel well knows that the wise men of old conveyed great truths, of practical worth, under the disguise of similes, and metaphors, and forms of poetical expression; and therefore he is persuaded that this perpetual reference to gold as the symbol of the loftiest excellence had a meaning beyond what at first sight occurs — that, in short, ancient sages having, by a sort of prophetical instinct, anticipated our monetary embarrassments, warned us at all events to stick to gold. You have stuck to it with a vengeance. To this

—— gaudy gold,
Hard food for Midas,

we have sacrificed commercial prosperity, individual happiness, our glory as a nation, our pride as a people, our stability as a state. We stand upon the verge of a war; we have to vindicate the honour of our flag, to redress the injury of our minister, to protect the interests of our subjects — and what stands in our way? Verily, nothing but Sir Robert Peel's *golden* dreams! Sir Robert Peel declares that he is a lover of peace. We believe him, for he knows what to him would be the cost of war — he knows that, then, would he be enforced to surrender the fond and foolish visions that have cheated him so long. He cannot be — nay, we believe he is not — without some faint and glimmering perception of the truth — would that the true and perfect light had dawned on him!

As it is, we must, for the present, submit to what we are told is our unalterable destiny, and not complain that, instead as of old, iron buying gold, it is bought by brass now-a-days. Idle is it to complain, when we are assured by competent authority we mistake our position altogether, and that



MEETING OF THE HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT GLASGOW GREEN.

what we esteem our misfortune is indeed our great gain. Tempted with Portia to lament that

——these naughty times
Put bars between the owners and their rights,

we must curb our impatience, and be content to suffer the consequences of a system ministerial wisdom asserts to be the wisest and best ever devised. We are told that our fancied injuries are fancied only; that we are under a gross delusion as to our sufferings; that our starving and impoverished population must not say that they starve or are impoverished, but only *believe* that such is their state. Oh these ministerial metaphysics—these precise phrases of philosophical Peels! "Vous ne devez pas dire que vous avez reçu des coups de bâton, mais qu'il vous *semble d'en avoir reçu.*" We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us. That "le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable" is one article of that extraordinary compendium of faith—Sir Robert Peel's political creed. But we wander from the gold paint.

All things considered, we profess we prefer the gold paint to the gold Peel. The one is pretty as an ornament—the merits of the other are not so perceptible. The first makes a tolerable show, and we dare say keeps its colour exceedingly well; the latter, sad experience, that sternest of teachers, convinces us makes anything but a desirable show; and his colours are, in another sense than the phrase is used by "ticketing" shopkeepers, most decidedly "fast." In fact, he is the very personification of change—the abstract realisation of mutation. He has given up much—his cherished principles, his firm friends, his faithful party—much he would have been pardoned in keeping at every risk; let him generously make *one* more sacrifice, and, upon the altar of the public good, immolate his currency absurdities, and restore this country to the position she occupied before the quack made her swallow his nauseous pill—not the less nauseous because it was gilded.

THE HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Wednesday.

The annual cattle show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held this year in Glasgow, the great commercial capital of the west. On Wednesday se'nnight, at twelve o'clock, a large meeting of the general committee of the society was held in the hall of the Black Bull, for the purpose of completing the preliminary arrangements for the meeting. The chair was filled by the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglinton, who having opened the business, Mr. Campbell proceeded to read the report of the local committee, which described in detail the arrangements which had been made for the meeting, and noticed in a complimentary manner the liberality exhibited by the magistrates and town council, the Glasgow Water Company, and Mr. M. Sprott. Sir C. Gorden, the secretary of the society, then laid upon the table the society's new medal, and read an abstract of the entries of stocks, which he stated were larger than upon any previous occasion. The number of lots was 1404, amongst which were 222 Ayrshire cattle, 55 West Highland cattle, 160 horses, 117 sheep, 184 lots of butter, 83 lots of cheese, and 176 implements. He believed the largest number ever entered before was 1014, at Edinburgh, in 1842. Various committees were then appointed, and after some other routine business was disposed of, the meeting separated.

A dinner took place in the evening at the Trades' Hall, and was attended by upwards of 200 noblemen and gentlemen. The Earl of Eglinton occupied the chair; and in the absence of Mr. Campbell, of Islay, the Lord Provost of Glasgow filled the office of croupier. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the Chairman proposed "the Army and Navy," which was drunk with loud cheering. Lord Cathcart rose to return thanks for the toast, and said that there had existed an intimate connection between the cultivators of the soil and the army in all ages. Many of the most renowned warriors of ancient times were cultivators of the soil, and some of the most distinguished officers during the late wars had literally, in these times of peace, turned their swords into ploughshares, and had become the most strenuous friends and warmest supporters of the agricultural interest. The agricultural districts likewise had always been the best nurseries for the army. The best recruits had always been drawn from these districts, both in respect to stature, manly vigour, and moral character. While this was the case, it had occurred to him that it might be proper to suggest to Sir Charles Gorden to offer a premium for the greatest number of soldiers raised in any district (cheering and laughter), and then they might, if necessary, exhibit the prize soldier amongst their other prize stock, which he thought would confer very great credit upon the county to which he belonged (continued laughter and cheering). The Chairman said the toast he had now the pleasure of proposing to them was "the Highland Society and its President, the Duke of Richmond." He believed it was a most excellent society, and his Grace one of the most worthy presidents that any society had ever the honour of possessing. Lord Ranelagh then proposed "the Lord Provost of Glasgow." The Lord Provost returned thanks, and gave "the health of their noble chairman, the Earl of Eglinton." The Chairman briefly returned thanks. About half-past nine o'clock the company separated.

The ball in the assembly rooms was attended by a very brilliant assemblage. Among the distinguished party present were the Earl and Countess of Eglinton, Lord and Lady Belhaven, Lord and Lady Blentyre, Lady Isabella Gordon, Lord Ranelagh, Earl Cathcart, Mr. Lockhart, M.P., &c. The dancing, it is needless to say, was kept up with great spirit.

SECOND DAY.

Thursday being the day appointed for the show of the stock, dairy produce, implements, &c., and for the allocation of the prizes, the interest excited was to a corresponding extent. By eight o'clock everything was ready for the inspection of the judges, and they continued occupied with the discharge of their important duties until eleven o'clock, when the show-ground was thrown open to the first-class visitors, who paid each 2*s.* 6*d.* for admission. The more general admission took place at one o'clock, when the charge was reduced to 1*s.* for each person.

As a proof of the immense extent of the present exhibition, it may be mentioned, that the names of the exhibitors, &c., occupy no fewer than eighty-seven closely-printed octavo pages, embracing stocks, implements, and seeds, which have been draughted from Sutherlandshire to the border, as well as from several districts of England. Of the short-horned breed there were no fewer than 29 bulls entered for competition, many of them most splendid specimens, from the counties of Forfar, Clackmannan, Perth, Banff, Renfrew, Berwick, Edinburgh, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Dumbarton, Peebles, Roxburgh, &c., in Scotland, and from Lancashire, Cheshire, &c., in England. Two three-year-old bulls, one bred by Mr. Crofton, of Hollywell, and the other by Mr. Miller, of Ballumbie, Dundee, were much admired; the former especially, for his handsome form and immense bulk. Of the short-horned breed, there were 15 cows offered for competition, and of these, one belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, and another shown by Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, of Trafford Park, in the county of Lancaster, and bred by Mr. John Forrest, attracted very much notice. The oxen also of this class were immense animals. A three-year-old pair, shown by Mr. Dudgeon, of Humbie Kirkliston, and bred by Mr. Boyd Cherrytrees, Roxburghshire, were computed to weigh upwards of 151 stones. In the Ayrshire breed 61 bulls of various ages were shown, the great majority of which were from this and the adjacent western counties. In this class 99 cows were shown, many of them perfect pictures of the breed. There were also some beautiful heifers and oxen among the Ayrshires. Of the West Highland breed there were sixteen bulls exhibited from the counties of Perth, Argyle, Banff, and Dumbarton. In the class of cows there were some beautiful animals shown by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Breadalbane, Mr. Grant, of Ruthven, Somertoul, and others. Amongst the northern animals there were some beautiful oxen, and there were a few highly-fed oxen of the Galloway, Angus, and Aberdeen polled breeds. Under the department of "any breed," there are some very fine dairy cows among the 21 competitors.

The show of horses gave great satisfaction. In the class of stallions alone, not exceeding eight years old, there were 23 competitors. From the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Stirling, and Ayr, (from the former especially), there were some beautiful animals. Of entire colts there were no fewer than 40 shown, and of draught and brood mares there were 45 competitors, from the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Dumbarton Edinburgh, Haddington, Stirling, Ayr, Dumfries, &c. In the class "Pairs of horses, of any age, adapted for agricultural purposes," there were eight competitors, all of them very fine animals, and most of them from the neighbourhood of this city.

Of sheep the entries were very numerous, and under this class a pair of South American alpacas, accompanied by a young one two months old, were shown by Mr. A. Garlshore, Stirling, of Craybarnet, which were purchased from the stock of the Earl of Derby in July, 1843.

The show of swine was exceedingly good, and the poultry was equally so. The show of dairy produce was also greatly praised. For cured butter there were 83 competitors; and for fresh butter from the farm 101. In the cheese department there were 93 competitors.

In the class of extra stock some very rare and beautiful animals were shown. A pair of the white aboriginal cattle of Scotland, a breed now nearly extinct, were exhibited by Lord Belhaven, and attracted a great deal of notice. An ox, which was stated to be a cross between a dwarf Indian bull and an Argylshire cow, was exhibited by Sir John Powlett Orde, Bart., of Kilmore. The animal was quite wild, and was confined in a van, fettered by horn and hoof. Mr. Allan Pollocks, jun., of Foreside, exhibited two remarkably beautiful ponies of the Shetland breed, very little larger than a Newfoundland dog.

The exhibition of seeds, roots, and plants was an exceedingly good one. Of implements also the exhibition was much more extensive than at any previous meeting in this part of Scotland, as will appear by the following list of the different classes. In the first, under the head of the best collection of agricultural implements and machines of any description, manufactured by the exhibitors, there were 19 competitors, who produced nearly 200 different articles, including a number of new and very ingenious inventions and improvements. In the second class, for new implements, tested by actual work, and never previously exhibited, there were 16 competitors. In the third class, models and drawings of new machines, 5 competitors. In the fourth class, for improvements in subsoils, 3 competitors. In the fifth class, for improvements in the common plough, 9 competitors. In the sixth class, for improvements in barn farmers 9 competitors. In the seventh class, for improvements of farm carts and wheels, 6 competitors. In the eighth class, for improved thrashing machines, 3 competitors. In the ninth class, for improvements in the construction of any of the implements used in the cultivation of turnip and potato crops, 17 competitors. In the tenth class, for improvements in dairy utensils, 7 competitors. In the eleventh class, for the introduction of any agricultural machine or implement successfully used elsewhere, and but little known in Scotland, 6 competitors. In the twelfth class, for a weighing machine capable of weighing stock or produce dead or alive, from a sheep to a loaded cart, and indicating the addition of a thousandth part of the mass to be weighed, 5 competitors. In the thirteenth class, for any improved method of manufacturing drain tiles, so as to reduce the price, 5 competitors; and in articles not included in any of the above classes, 46 competitors. A great number of the machines and articles exhibited were set to work in the show-yard, and formed a great source of attraction.

The great dinner was appointed to take place in the City Hall, the largest building which could be obtained in this city. About 1200 sat down to dinner.

The Duke of Richmond, the president of the society, was in the chair, and was supported by the Lord Provost of the city. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toast having been given from the chair,

Sir Charles Ferguson rose and said: I have great pleasure in being permitted to propose the toast which is now to be submitted to this numerous assembly; it is "Prosperity to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, and the health of the Duke of Richmond, its respected president." Drunk with all the honours amid loud cheering. The Noble Chairman, in returning thanks, said: I rise in the first place to express the gratitude of the society for the manner in which you have received the proposal of their prosperity, and in the next place to express my own thanks for the kindness with which you have received the mention of my name. Sir C. Ferguson has told you that I am anxious to serve the farmers of this country, and in telling you that he has explained to you the feelings which have animated me, because in promoting the interests of the agriculture of this empire I feel the most heartfelt conviction that I am at the same time doing the best that I can for its commercial and manufacturing interests. In this great commercial city, the nursery, I may say, of steam navigation, it gives me the greatest pleasure to stand before my brother farmers, and to stand before you who are engaged in the honourable pursuit of commerce and manufactures, and to say that our interests are one and the same—that the one cannot flourish if the other be depressed. I have never advocated selfish views; and my greatest pride is to be a subject of the Queen of England; and, in being a subject of the Queen of England, to express my brotherly feelings to those who are my fellow-subjects, alike engaged in pursuits which are for the advantage of the country to which we all owe allegiance. Gentlemen, I must congratulate you on the splendid exhibition which we saw this morning in your show-yard; an exhibition more numerous than any that has yet graced the meetings of the Highland Society, and I will answer for it with fewer bad animals shown than upon any former occasion, a matter which I conceive to be after all the greatest praise I can bestow upon it. You know well that we require in agriculture honourable emulation, and you are aware that I am one of those who today fortunately gained two premiums. It was a long time though before I got to that honourable position. I had to work my way through as an unsuccessful candidate on many former occasions; and as there are more unsuccessful than successful candidates, I bid them follow my example, and perhaps before long they will succeed as I have done. I believe that this assembly is of great importance, and I feel that when we hereafter meet on grounds where we disagree with one another, the recollection of this day may tend to soothe those asperities which party debate and party politics too often engender; and if we go to our homes anxious and eager to profit by the experience we have acquired in the show-yard, I trust also we will go back to our friends with true Christian feelings of friendship, resolved to live in charity with all men, and to do to others as we would wish them do to us. In conclusion, I have only to assure you that I will endeavour, to the utmost of my humble abilities, to do my duty to my country. I will undergo every fatigue and every privation to do that duty satisfactorily to my own conscience; and I will also hope and trust that the day may never arrive when I shall fear to meet any body of my fellow-subjects, or when I shall have cause to regret that they do not receive me in a manner as kind as you have this day done. I assure you that I wish you all health and prosperity, and I hope the day will never arrive when agriculture is not considered as the mainstay of the empire. A number of speeches were made in reference to the toasts, and shortly after ten o'clock the meeting separated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Spain.—We have received Madrid papers of the 6th, but their contents are unimportant. Arrests were going on, and every day added to the number of unfortunates immured in prisons. M. Madoz had left Madrid for Switzerland and Holland, it being dangerous to remain in Spain under the tyranny of Narvaez. The prosecutions against the liberal papers were carried on with great virulence, and it was expected that the "Eco del Comercio" would be obliged to succumb under the enormous expenses. The young Queen and her sister have again partially recovered from the indisposition under which they were labouring.

Poland.—The Inundation.—The accounts received from Poland give most deplorable descriptions of the damage done by the inundations of the Vistula and other rivers. There had been incessant rain for more than six weeks, and the damage already done was immense. From Schwetz, it is said, on the 30th July, "Our town, situated at the junction of the Schwarzwasser and the Vistula, generally suffers every year from high water in the spring and at Midsummer, when the snow and ice on the Carpathian are melted. At these seasons we have sometimes inundations of the lower grounds, which cause much loss and distress, but we have never witnessed such scenes as yesterday and to-day. The water is rushing in torrents through the streets; and in most parts of the town only the roofs of the houses are visible, from which the inmates are in vain calling for help. The rain is pouring down in torrents, and our town is a river. In the neighbouring villages the inhabitants on the roofs of their houses are anxiously looking for assistance, which we cannot give them. July 31, 8 a.m.—Most of the houses have been unable to withstand the element which undermined them. The chimneys fall, the walls burst, on every side are cries of distress and the crash of falling houses, the inmates of which are difficult to save. Thousands are in imminent danger, but the common distress excites the humane to do everything possible to relieve it. The want of provisions is severely felt; the bakers' ovens and the shops of the tradespeople are all under water. July 31. 10 p.m.—The water does not rise higher, but a furious storm rages, which drives the water in vast waves against the houses, the foundations of which are already shaken, and threatens the whole town with destruction. One-third part of it is already laid waste, and lies in ruins beneath the waves.' The accounts from Kirlin state that the Vistula had risen to a greater height than at any time during the last hundred years. It is impossible to say how many thousand villages may be inundated by the mighty river in its long course from Cracow to Dantzic. Above and below Calon one hundred towns and villages are as in a sea, and the inhabitants have been forced to take refuge on the roofs, on trees, and on some neighbouring hills."

Morocco.—The latest news is pacific. The French papers afford the following telegraphic despatch:—"Gibraltar, the evening of the 5th.—The Government has just received news from Mr. Hay. The Emperor, he states, has granted to France and Spain the just satisfaction which they have demanded. Mr. Hay is expected at Tangiers to-morrow evening. The French fleet is at this moment preparing to sail from Tangiers for Gibraltar."

United States.—By the arrival of the steam-ship Hibernia at Liverpool, on Tuesday morning, we have news eleven days later than that brought by the Great Western. The papers contain an account of a destructive conflagration at Brooklyn, opposite the city of New York, by which twenty-six houses and much valuable property were destroyed.—The accounts of the crops are most favourable, and the harvest will be abundant.—The estimates of the loss of cotton by the overflowing of the Mississippi vary from 100,000 to 400,000 bales.—There has been another insurrection in St. Domingo, and a black man, Santa Anna (not he of Mexico), had been elected president.—The grand jury of Philadelphia were still engaged in conducting an inquiry into the late riots in that city.—The business accounts are flattering; cotton continues low in price, while the quantity on hand is large.—A "Tyler demonstration" had taken place at New York, which ended in a row, and the defeat of the object of the meeting.—The papers still say that much apathy continued to prevail respecting the coming presidential election.

Successor of the Prophet.—John Hardy, president of the Boston branch of the Mormons, in reference to a successor of Joe Smith, informs the editor of the "Times" that all the speculations on this point are "fudge and nonsense," and says, "Samuel H. Smith, the oldest member of the family now living, and a brother to the murdered prophet, will take the office of his brother Hiram as patriarch in the church, according to the ancient custom of God's people."

Latest News from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres.—By the schooner Delaware, from Rio Grande, which port she left on the 11th of June, we learn that about the 1st of June there had been a severe battle between the Montevideans and the forces of Buenos Ayres, the details of which had not reached Rio Grande previous to the sailing of the Delaware.

British Steamer Tay safe.—Captain Ward, of the barque Rapid, from Havanna, informs us that the British steamer Tay, which had been ashore on the Colorados, and was sup-

posed would be lost, arrived at Havanna as the Rapid came out. She had lost her anchors and cables. A Spanish steamer and schooner-of-war went to her assistance two days previous.

TAHITI. — The French ministerial papers have almost ceased to talk of the affair of Tahiti, and the tone even of the Opposition papers has become more subdued as regards England, although it continues to launch out with undiminished bitterness against M. Guizot and his supporters. The Paris "Globe," M. Guizot's paper, contains an article, in which it makes a very candid admission of the immense importance of Morocco to England. It admits, too, that England has good grounds to look with great jealousy on all the aggressions of France in that quarter; but says that, during the proceedings against the Emperor, no difference existed between France and England, because the English Cabinet says that France had justice on her side.

THE FRENCH AT THE GAMBIER ISLANDS. — The following letter (says *Galignani* of Monday) from the Gambier Islands of February 25th, giving an account of the taking possession of the group by France, though not of so late a date as we have received intelligence from Oceania, will be read with interest. It is published by the *Vigie de l'Ouest*: — "Occupied in the pearl fishery in the waters of the Gambier Islands, or Manga Riva, we were visited by the frigate La Charte, which, on her way to Tahiti, came to establish the protectorate of France over those islands, the soil of which offers but few resources, but of which the shores afford several good harbours. Our missionaries, during their long establishment in these parts, have converted the islanders to the Catholic faith, and the chiefs have demanded the protection of France, which has been granted by Admiral Dupetit Thouars accordingly, who gave instructions to the Charte on the subject. At dawn on February 17th, the frigate was dressed in all her flags, and sent on shore a company of infantry and two companies of artillery, which reached the land at eight o'clock, with their colours flying and band playing. The officers of the frigate landed, and were received by the missionaries with a guard of honour. The whole, forming a procession, moved to the church, where mass was performed. In the mean time the islanders, amounting to 3000, were both astonished and delighted with the sounds of the music and the variety of the uniforms of the soldiers. We, on our parts, were equally surprised at hearing them sing in chorus the *Domine salvum fac Regem*, and other chants. After mass a tricoloured flag, after receiving the benediction, was hoisted on a mast raised by the carpenters of the ship, and was saluted with acclamations of "*Vive le Roy de Français!*" from the natives, as well as the French who were present. The Charte fired the usual salute, and the day was concluded with a joyous banquet, given by Captain Penaud, of the frigate, to the missionaries and his own officers. If I am asked what is said here of our establishments in those parts, I answer, that those to the southernmost of the Marquesas appear to give general satisfaction; but this is not the case at Houka Hiva, where our poor soldiers have suffered greatly.

ABDICATION OF MEHEMET ALI.

We have received the following intelligence by express. It reached Paris by telegraphic despatch on Tuesday:—

"Alexandria, July 27.

"His Highness the Viceroy has just suddenly left Alexandria, declaring that he renounces for ever Egypt and public affairs, and that he retires to Mecca.

"Ibrahim is at Alexandria. The city is quiet."

The abdication or the death of Mehemet Ali is no longer an event of great European importance. The occurrences of 1840 and 1841 having secured the succession to the Egyptian pachalic in the family of Mehemet Ali, we are fortunately saved from the difficulties which would have arisen had the right to appoint remained with the Porte, while the resources of the country were in the energetic hands of such a chief as Ibrahim.

Yet the abdication of Mehemet Ali is not without a certain immediate interest for Europe. It is not simply the withdrawal from active life of one of the most remarkable men of the present age. The announcement that the Pacha intended "to retire to Mecca" looks as if the old man had thoughts of preparing for his final pilgrimage. But all our most recent accounts state that his health and his intellect were yet unimpaired, and it is well known that although Mehemet Ali had a high respect for the Holy Cities, as a source of tribute, and as affording by their possession unbounded influence over the faithful, yet by his opinions, his conduct, and his associations, the Pacha was a living scandal to all true believers. He is not, we apprehend, at the present day a better Mussulman than upon the occasion of an interview with the Sheik Ibrahim (Burckhardt), who once waited upon him to solicit permission "to retire to Mecca." "Pacha," said the traveller, "I want to go and see the Holy City, and to pray at the Prophet's tomb. Give me your leave and firman for the journey." "*You* go to Mecca and our holy Prophet's tomb! That's impossible, Ibrahim: you are not qualified; you are not a true believer." "But I am, Pacha, I am qualified in every respect. As to belief, my part of the Koran. Tell me any part of the Koran that I do not believe." "Go to the Holy City, go, Ibrahim," replied Mehemet, laughing heartily; "do you think I'll vex myself with questions from the Koran? Go and see the Prophet's tomb, and may it enlighten your eyes and comfort your heart!"

INDIA. — The locusts in India have visited many parts of India and Central Asia, both this year and the last, in fearful numbers. They have, to all appearance, confined themselves to the western districts, not extending further east than Mirzapore, and further south than Elichpore in the Dekkan. We have heard of them at Bombay, on the banks of the Nerbudda, at Deesa, in the desert, throughout Rajpootana, Malwa, and Meywar, along the banks of the Ganges and the Jumna, and in frightful numbers along the first range of the Himalayan mountains. Their ravages have this year fortunately been limited, as they are constantly on the wing, and the old crops are mostly off the ground, and the new ones only just sowing; but in the Punjaub, at Peshawur, and especially along the valley of Jellalabad, and even across the mountains to Cabool, their ravages are represented to have been of the most terrific description; at the latter place they are said to have devoured every green herb, and to have caused such a dearth of grain, that famine prices were resorted to by the merchants to counteract the drain on their stores.

Paris, Tuesday.

The visit of the King to England would, it was said a little while ago, not take place, on account of the misunderstanding between the two Governments relative to the affair of Tahiti; but there does not appear to have been the slightest foundation for such a statement. At all events it is certain that at present nothing is so much talked of in the royal circle, as the approaching visit. If the gossip of certain *salons* can be depended upon, the King is rather bored as to the selection of the persons to compose his suite. Some of the ministers say that *they* ought to accompany his Majesty on his visit; but then it is said that, as all cannot go, it would excite jealousy among the rest to take any. Then the military gentlemen attached to the royal household insist that *they* ought to go, if only to show their fine uniforms; but it is urged that the English see too many fine uniforms of their own to care much about those of the French army. Then come the civilians of the *maison du roi* to contend that *they* ought to go to England; but they are told that they are such a queer looking set that they would only get laughed at. At length it is represented that the King should take all — ministers, military, and civilians; but then in rushes Monsieur Montalivet, the man who takes care of the royal cash, and cries—"The expense, sire! the expense! think of the expense!" And thereupon Louis Philippe, who likes economy, looks grave, and talks about taking nobody except a valet for himself and an attendant for the Queen. The case no doubt is very serious; but Louis Philippe, who has managed with consummate ability affairs ten thousand times more important, will probably so arrange it, as, on the one hand, not to offend the ministers, slight his military, or wound the vanity of his civil officers; and, on the other, not to incur too great an expense by taking a very numerous *suite*.

Though the Polka has had its day, its name continues in general use. There are polka cravats, polka boots, polka coats, polka shawls; on a barber's shop there is an announcement — *hair cut à la polka*; one restaurant boasts that it has a sauce *à la polka*; and on Sunday, at St. Cloud, I heard a man at a whirlabout, or whatever may happen to be the name of those things on which children are put on horseback and turned round and round, crying, "A ride *à la polka*, for one sou! Messieurs et Mesdames only one sou for a ride *à la polka!*

Yesterday men were crying bills about the streets, containing an account of the assassination of the renowned Abd el-Kader, and reports to that effect were current even in well-informed circles on the preceding day. Abd-el-Kader, however, is still alive and well, and will probably live many years to torment and harrass the French. He is a heroic fellow if ever there were one, and it is impossible not to admire the indomitable energy with which he defends his rights against aggression, and clings, undismayed and undiscouraged, to a desperate cause.

M. Orfila, the eminent and celebrated chemist, has lately commenced the publication, in a daily journal, of a series of articles on the nature of poisons and the art of employing and administering them. He explains, among other things, how they may be mixed up in food, or given to any person in a manner that will defy detection, and he discourses of some poisons which may be so prepared and so administered as not to leave a trace behind. Poisoning is unhappily a crime too common in France, scarcely a week passing in which some one is not brought to trial for poisoning a husband, or a wife, or a child, or a rival. Only lately, one or two very remarkable cases of this kind have occurred. Public attention has accordingly been seriously attracted to the writings of M. Orfila on the art of poisoning; and it is whispered that not a few young ladies who have the misfortune to be married to old men, and not a few young men who have the misfortune to be married to old ladies, will be inclined to put into practice the information that he gives as to the way to poison so as to prevent detection. A very uneasy feeling is abroad, and M. Orfila may be assured that if any husband, old and rich, and blessed with a young and handsome wife, happens to drop off suddenly, his death will be considered as a proof of the excellence of his rules, and laid to his charge accordingly.

A French journal has just discovered that Almack's and the Eagle Tavern (!!) are the two most fashionable places of amusement in London; and he adds that every evening, during the London season, "aristocratic equipages may be seen dashing in the Strand to the Eagle tavern!" The worthy man's knowledge of the aristocratic haunts of London is equal to his knowledge of Cockney geography.

It is stated that the governments of England, France, Belgium, and Germany are about to enter into treaties for putting down literary piracy. It is high time they did, for the extent to which piracy is carried on in all those countries is most disgraceful, and most injurious to the interests of their respective authors and publishers, and other persons connected with literature. CHATTERBOX.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.—The following appears on the minutes of business in the House of Lords: — Gray *v.* the Queen (writ of error), O'Connell and others *v.* the Queen (writs of error), to be considered on Monday, the 2d of September next, at ten o'clock; and the judges then to attend to deliver their opinions upon the questions of law propounded to them.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday in the Conciliation Hall. Mr. Daniel O'Connell acknowledged the receipt of several remittances, and then said he had to make his usual weekly return from the prison. He was happy to be able to inform the association that the imprisoned martyrs were in good health and most excellent spirits, enjoying the glorious fact of the perfect tranquillity of Ireland throughout its entire extent. Mr. Smith O'Brien announced the rent for the week 946*l.* 17*s.*

The proceedings of the Agricultural Society, which commenced at one o'clock on Thursday, were both interesting and important, many of the leading agriculturists of England and Scotland competing for the several prizes. Among the competitors was Prince Albert, who sent over a beautiful specimen of the Warwickshire herd of cattle. The arrangements of the council were on a very splendid scale, and included, in addition to the cattle and agricultural implement shows, a banquet in the Rotunda at the Theatre Royal.

The guardians of the Ennis union have appointed a Protestant chaplain, at a salary of 25*l.* per annum, to administer spiritual consolation to *one* Protestant pauper.

PROVINCIAL.

THE LATE FIRE NEAR GRAVESEND. — On Monday afternoon a jury was impanelled at the Rose and Crown, Upper Shorne, in Kent, before John Noble Dudlow, Esq., coroner for the middle division of that county, to inquire into the causes of the death of James Miller, aged 57, who died from injuries received at the late fire. The coroner said it was quite clear that the accident happened from some defect in the flue; the fire thus communicated with the thatch of the roof, which falling in upon deceased he thus met his end. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

SINKING OF A VESSEL AND LOSS OF LIFE OFF GRAVESEND. — On Wednesday an inquiry was instituted at the Town Hall, Gravesend, respecting the death of Mr. William Jackson, aged 44, master of the Providence sailing smack, of Milton, near Chatham, who lost his life by the sinking of that craft under the following circumstances. From the evidence of a lad named James Buck, an apprentice on board the Providence, it appears that early on the morning of the 3d inst. as the above vessel was proceeding down the river with a cargo of bricks, and when off the Clifton Baths, close to the Essex shore, a brig was noticed a short distance a-head, and her sails being set, the deceased imagined that she was under weigh, and beating over to the opposite shore. Such, unfortunately, was not the case, she being at anchor at the time, and before the Providence could be brought up, a most fearful collision took place between the vessels, the deceased's brig, the smaller one, receiving the greatest injury, so much so that she immediately began to fill. The apprentice and his captain instantly got into the boat that was hanging at the stern, for the purpose of saving themselves, but before they could remove the rope that held her, the Providence gave a sudden lurch, and went down head foremost, dragging the boat, with her unfortunate occupants, down with her. The crew of the brig rendered the most prompt assistance, and on the lad rising to the surface of the water he was picked up and saved. The deceased, however, was never seen afterwards, and the supposition is, that he was unable to extricate himself from the wreck. The coroner and jury being satisfied that there was no blame to be attributed to the persons in charge of the brig, a verdict of accidental death was returned. The wreck lies in a very dangerous part of the channel, more particularly at low water, and to prevent any accident, the brethren of the Trinity House have caused to be placed a beacon to signalise her track, and in a few days attempts will be made to raise her.

METROPOLITAN.

MANSLAUGHTER. — On Monday a most tedious and irregular inquiry, which occupied upwards of four hours, took place before Mr. Baker, the coroner, at the London Hospital, touching the death of Thomas Spencer, aged 15 years, which was occasioned by a violent blow given to him by Henry Burton, a toll-collector, at present in custody. Mr. Tyser, the senior house-pupil, deposed to the deceased having died from an effusion of blood on the brain, caused evidently by violence; and the jury, after a lengthened summing up on the part of the coroner, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," wishing at the same time to add that the assault had been committed under aggravating circumstances; but the coroner observed that, as the law stood, he could not comply with their desire.

THE PROJECTED EMBANKMENT ON THE RIVER THAMES. — We obtained on Saturday a printed copy of the bill recently introduced by the Government relative to the Thames embankment. It is entitled "A Bill to empower her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods to form a Terrace and Embankment, with convenient Landing Places for the Public on the Middlesex shore of the River Thames, between Westminster and Blackfriars' Bridges." The measure, which was under the care of Lord Lincoln, M.P., and Sir G. Clerk, contains no less than eighty-four clauses, with a copious schedule. It is, of course, laid on the shelf until next session, being merely brought in and printed for the information of honourable members, and to afford them an opportunity of considering its provisions during the ensuing recess. Power is given to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to carry out the purposes of the act, the expenses to be defrayed out of the fund to be created for the execution of the improvements in the metropolis. The third clause, which will be most interesting to the public at large, enacts that it shall be lawful for (that is, it empowers) the Commissioners of Woods and Works to make and construct a raised terrace and public roadway or communication from or near Whitehall Place, in the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, in the city of Westminster, on or along the bed or shore of the river Thames, on the Middlesex and city of London side thereof, to or near to Chatham Place, Blackfriars, in the city of London; also to embank certain portions of the bed or shore of the river, on the Middlesex side, from Westminster Bridge to the said intended roadway, at or near the northern pier of the intended Hungerford Suspension Bridge, and also from time to time to alter, widen, divert, and remove all causeways, piles, stairs, hards, or landing-places, on the shore of the river, or projecting from the bank thereof, on the side aforesaid between Westminster Bridge and Chatham Place; and to drive other piles, and construct other causeways, piers, stairs, &c., in such situations and in such manner as they (the Commissioners) shall deem best suited to the convenience of the public, and to remove all mud-banks and obstructions on the bed or shore of the river, and to deepen, scour, and cleanse the same bed or shore on the Middlesex side, and to dredge and deepen any other parts of the river between Westminster Bridge and Chatham Place aforesaid; and also to make and maintain all necessary and convenient ways and communications from Whitehall Place, Villiers Street, the Savoy, Wellington Street, Surrey Street, Norfolk Street, and Arundel Street, to the intended terrace and roadway, and to construct and maintain all necessary viaducts, roads, bridges, embankments, quays, basins, banks, walls, locks, sewers, culverts, drains, arches, landing-places, tide-gates, piles, and other necessary works. The remaining clauses would not interest our readers, as they merely relate to the details of measures by which the purposes of the act are to be carried into effect.

On Wednesday evening the Court of Directors of the India Company gave an entertainment in their characteristic style of magnificence and sumptuous hospitality, to celebrate the return to their native land of Sir R. Sale and Sir W. Nott, whose achievements have stood so proudly prominent during the late Affghan war.

REMOVAL OF A CHURCHYARD. — In the execution of the improvements in the formation of the new street from the Bank to the Post Office, the contents of the burial ground of St. John Zachary, one of the churches destroyed at the great fire, situate at the end of Maiden Lane, and just at the rear of the Post Office, are being removed prior to the ground being thrown into the new street. The churchyard is carefully boarded up, so as to prevent inspection; but a large vault is in course of excavation at the rear of the ground, in which the remains from the graves will be deposited. The earth is being taken to the new Bunhill Fields burial-ground, in Golden Lane, and is removed in carts only between five and eight o'clock in the morning. This ground contained some very old monuments, but the interments have been rare the last few years.

THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. — Some brisk skirmishing has lately taken place between this paper and the "Morning Herald," the "Gazette" having offended our morning contemporary in pointing out the inaccuracies in the "Herald's" statements of naval and military intelligence.

THE ACT FOR FACILITATING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS. — This act will come into operation on the 1st of September next. It contains sixteen sections, which, with rules, &c., are to be worked out by the Court of Bankruptcy, in addition to the other branches of judicature on the law of debtor and creditor. The object of this act is to enable *non-traders* to apply to the Court of Bankruptcy to petition, making a full disclosure of their affairs, with a proposal to pay their creditors, on which a protection from arrest can be obtained. It does not appear that there need be any public examination if the conduct of the applicant should be satisfactory, and at the last meeting a "certificate" is to be given, as in bankruptcy, but not to operate against the debts set forth by the petitioner, whose application cannot, however, be entertained unless one-third in number and value of his creditors express their concurrence. The act is to be construed beneficially for creditors.

THE WATERING PLACES—GRAVESEND—BROADSTAIRS—RAMSGATE—DOVOR—FOLKESTONE.

St. Stephen's is once more silent—the Opera is about to close—the sportsmen are off to the moors—signs all that the London "season" is over. "Where shall we go?" is now the question on every tongue whose owner can afford to indulge in change of air—"Where shall we go?" Steamboats and railroads are vieing one with another in a race of cheapness; thus happily placing "fresh scenes and pastures new" within the compass of humble purses. The Rhine is advertised as a place to be seen by "excursion tickets," whilst another company hold out the inducement of a thirty shilling train to Liverpool and back, with leave to spend ten days in Wales, in Ireland, or in wandering amongst the much neglected beauties of the English lakes. This latter speculation will no doubt answer; but had the fare been fifteen instead of thirty shillings, it would have paid better. However, it is good to have this reduction; and the example of the present year will no doubt lead to still lower fares next. In the meantime let us, to aid the undecided tourist in his selection, continue our Sketches of the Watering Places. The present series illustrates Kent, and includes towns of varied attractions and character, beginning with Gravesend—a spot well suited to holiday-makers of humble means, and also to men of business, who wish "just to run up to town to keep an eye to business." Its history we told in our 18th Number, which affords also a general view; our present sketches display the Pier and the Rosherville Gardens, the latter a place well worth a visit, as being the most attractive out-door spot of recreation within easy reach of London. A new and elegant printed hand-book just out, under the title of "Pictorial Guide to Gravesend," says—"There is a very pleasant walk to the right of Gravesend, as you land at the pier. We turn down West Street, and proceed along by a row of new well-built houses, past the Clifton Baths, whose green banks present a pleasing prospect to the jaded eye of a Londoner. On our right lies the ever-changing prospect of the river—studded with sails and vexed with steam-boats, crowned with thick garlands of black curling smoke. Further on we reach the delightful gardens of Rosherville—a fairy scene, indeed, and one of the prettiest and most artificially picturesque spots in England. Taken as a zoological garden, a pleasure garden, a flower garden, or a 'place of provend,' it is certainly the beau-ideal of all that a 'ruraliser' can desire. Before us may be seen Northfleet, a village half creeping to the shore, about a mile from Gravesend, known to all visiters by its limekilns, which, both from land and water, invariably catch the eye as the leading feature in the landscape. The high-chalk hills, the light curling smoke ever ascending—the vessels from all parts and of all kinds of rig, taking in their dusty cargo of lime or ballast—the meadows and trees of Greenhithe further on, and the low long marshes stretching along the Essex shore opposite, all tend to make this scene most charming and soothing to the weary sojourner in London's pent-up city."



GRAVESEND TOWN PIER.

MARGATE we illustrated in our 25th Number, and passing the North Foreland we reach BROADSTAIRS, a pleasant and retired watering-place. A small pier for the protection of the fishing-craft was anciently built here, and the passage down the cliff to the sea was defended by an arch, gates, and portcullis; the arch still remains. Many Roman coins have been found here. There are some remains of an ancient chapel near the pier, which is now converted into a dwelling-house. There are many good houses at Broadstairs, with libraries, warm baths, and other accommodations: the rides and walks in the vicinity are very pleasant. Broadstairs is two miles from Margate, and a still shorter distance from Ramsgate.

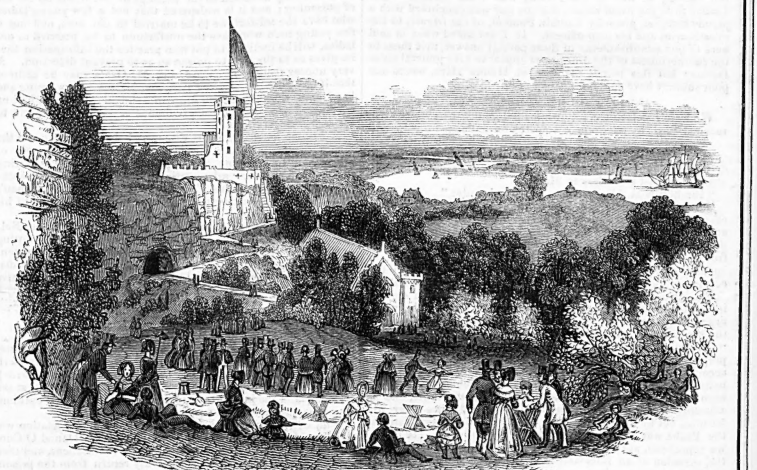
RAMSGATE is our next point. It was anciently a poor fishing-town, consisting of a few meanly-built houses, on the coast of the Isle of Thanet, which here fronts the south-east: it had a small wooden pier. After the revolution of 1688 (says Mr. Knight, in his ("Journey Book of England"), some of the inhabitants engaged in the Russian trade, by which they acquired wealth, and this led to the improvement of the town. When the practice of families from London and elsewhere of resorting to the sea-side became general, Ramsgate was one of the earliest frequented spots, though for some time eclipsed by the superior attractions of Margate. The improvement of the harbour, by the erection of the piers and other works in the middle and latter part of the last century, gave another impulse to the prosperity of the town. Early in the present century a stone light-house was erected on the head of the west pier; a small battery is fixed at the head of the east pier. The east pier is one of the longest in the kingdom, extending 2000 feet; the western pier extends about half that length: they are built of Portland and Purbeck stone and Cornish granite, and form a fine promenade. The harbour includes an area of 48 acres, and furnishes a convenient shelter for vessels which are obliged by heavy gales to run from the Downs. It is provided with a basin and floodgates in the upper part of the harbour, for scouring it from the drifted sand or mud.

The old part of Ramsgate is situated in one of those natural depressions (called in the Isle of Thanet "gates," or stairs,") in the chalk, which open upon the sea. This part of the town is low compared with the higher parts on each side of it. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow and indifferently built. The newer part of the town, from its elevated site on the cliffs, commands an extensive sea-view, and consists of several streets macadamised and lighted with gas. Many of the houses are very handsome: some are arranged in streets, terraces, or crescents, while others are detached villas. A considerable number of houses have been built within the last four or five years. There are bathing-rooms, assembly-rooms, boarding and lodging houses, a handsome new church, a chapel-of-ease, and several dissenting meeting-houses.

DOVOR is situated on the coast, at the opening of a deep valley, formed by a depression in the chalk hills, which here present a transverse section to the sea. This depression runs into the interior for several miles, and forms the basin of a small stream. From its proximity to the Continent, Dover has for many years been the usual port for passengers going both from and to England. In the reign of Henry VIII. the Emperor Charles V. landed here, and Henry on that occasion contributed a large sum for the erection of a pier, which was subsequently completed in the reign of Elizabeth. The castle, which is on the northern side of the town, is supposed to have been originally constructed by the Romans. The southern heights of Dover were originally strongly fortified during the late war, and extend in a semicircle as far as the famous Shakspeare's Cliff, so called from the celebrated scene in "King Lear."

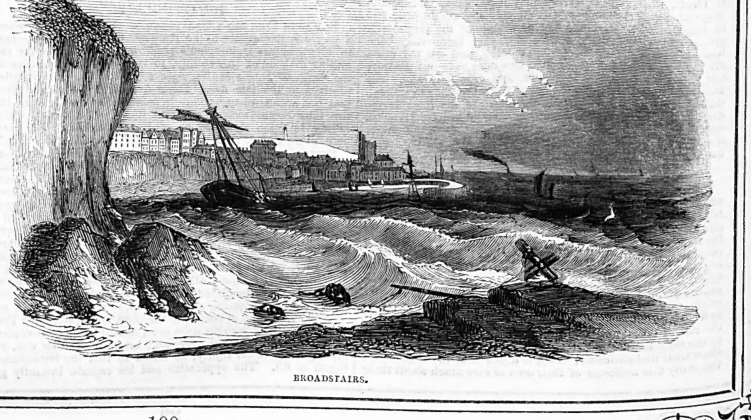
The town is now considered a fashionable watering-place, and possesses every convenience for sea-bathing. Many handsome houses have recently been built for the accommodation of visitors in the season. The harbour is not very good, but it can accommodate ships of 500 tons, and is principally used for sailing and steam packets to France. It has recently undergone repairs and improvements, but it does not seem probable that it can ever be made a good port. Some corn is ground in the neighbourhood, and exported to London; and there are some paper-mills near the town.

The Castle stands on the most elevated portion of a hill to the east of the town and immediately above it, forming a conspicuous object, visible for miles around, and for the last 1800 years has served as a landmark to guide the mariner to the shores of England. The hill itself, one of the long chain of white cliffs which bound the southern shores of England, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of more than 300 feet; and being divided from the neighbouring hills by deep valleys on the south-west and north-east, as well as by abrupt declivities on nearly every part but the west or north-west, which has a more gentle declivity, it may be said to form a bold promontory.



ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.

During the French revolution it was considered important to secure and defend Dover Castle as a military station. Large sums were voted for this purpose; and miners and other labourers were employed to excavate the rock for purposes of defence, and to cast up additional mounds and ramparts. Extensive barracks were excavated in the solid rock, by which accommodations were provided for a garrison of three or four thousand men. The subterraneous rooms and passages are shown to visitors, upon an order of the military commandant being obtained. There is an armoury in the keep; and many



BROADSTAIRS.

ancient curiosities are to be seen here, among which is Queen Elizabeth's pocket-pistol, a beautiful piece of brass ordnance presented to Elizabeth by the States of Holland, as a token of respect for the assistance she afforded them against Spain. It is 24 feet long, and bears a Dutch inscription, of which the following is a translation: —

O'er hill and dale I throw my ball;
Breaker, my name, of mound and wall.

FOLKESTONE, in its character of the new port of embarkation for France, was illustrated in our 45th Number. We now give a sketch just outside the town. Folkestone itself was early a place of some importance. The Romans had a tower here on a high hill, of the earthworks or intrenchments of which there are yet some remains. By the Saxons it was called Folcestane; in Domesday, Fulchestan. There was a monastery, which had been destroyed by the Danes during or before the time of Athelstan. There was also a castle built by the Saxon kings of Kent, and rebuilt by the Normans, which has been in later times nearly all destroyed, with the cliff on which it stood, by the encroachments of the sea. All that remains is a small part of the wall near the church. Folkestone is situated on the shore of the English Channel, partly in a hollow between two cliffs, and partly on the west cliff. Many boats belong to it, which are engaged in the mackerel and herring fisheries. The church, which stands at the west end of the town, is a cross church of early English character, having a tower in the centre supported by strong piers. Mr. Cobbett calls it a little cathedral. The western end was partly blown down by a hurricane in December, 1705, and when rebuilt the dimensions were contracted. There are several dissenting places of worship. There was a Benedictine priory at Folkestone, originally alien, but afterwards made denizen. A gateway it the wall and some part of the foundations are all that remain of this building. The market is on Thursday, and there is one yearly fair. The council under the Municipal Reform Act consists of four aldermen or jurats and twelve councillors. By the Reform Act, Folkestone was made part of the parliamentary borough of Hythe. The market-house and the guildhall have been lately rebuilt. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the diocese and archdeaconry of Canterbury, of the clear yearly value of 185*l*. Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone.

We may repeat that in No. 25. of the "Pictorial Times," will be found both illustrations and descriptions of Herne Bay; also illustrations and descriptions of Margate; thus completing, with the present sheet, the series of Kentish Watering Places.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.

Our last report of necessity broke off previous to the banquet. With this, therefore, we commence our second report.

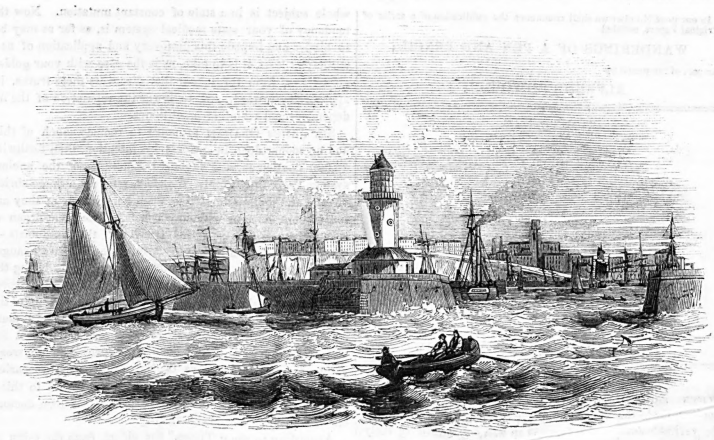
The company began to enter the pavilion almost immediately after the close of the procession; and the chair was soon after taken. The pavilion, when all were seated, had a splendid appearance—more like a banquet in fairy-land than a thing of real life. The chairman and croupier's seats were of oak, made of the rafters of Alloway Kirk; and several splendid silver vases decorated their tables.

The chairman, the Earl of Eglintoun, was supported on the right by Robert Burns, Esq, late of the Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House, London, eldest son of the poet; Major Burns, youngest son of the poet; Miss Begg, niece of the poet; Henry Glassford Bell, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire; Rev. Mr. Cuthill, Ayr; Mr. Robert Burns Begg, teacher, Kinross, nephew of the poet; Miss Begg, the younger niece of the poet; Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, of Dumfries, (the Jessie Lewars of the bard); on the left, by Colonel Burns, second son of the poet; Mrs. Begg, sister of the poet; Sir John M'Neil, Bart., late Plenipotentiary to the court of Persia; the Right Hon. Lord Justice Clerk; the Countess of Eglintoun; Sir D. H. Blair, Bart., of Blairquhan. The Croupier, Professor Wilson, was supported on the right by Archibald Alison, Esq., author of the "History of Europe;" Col. Mure, of Caldwell, author of "Travels in Greece;" William Aytoun, Esq., advocate; A. Hastie, Esq., M.P. for Paisley; James Oswald, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow; on the left by Sir James Campbell, Glasgow; Provost Miller, Ayr; James Ballantyne, Esq., of Castlehill; James Campbell, Esq., of Craigie.

After the dinner and usual loyal toasts, the chairman rose amidst the most enthusiastic applause. He said — Ladies and gentlemen, the subject of the toast which I am now going to bring before you, is one of such permanent importance, on this occasion, and is so deeply interesting, not only to those whom I have now the honour to address, but to all to whom genius is dear, that I could have wished it committed to more worthy hands; more particularly when I see the enormous assemblage collected here — the distinguished persons who grace our board to-day. It is only because I conceive that my official position renders me the most formal and fitting, though most inefficient, mouthpiece of the inhabitants of this county, that I have ventured to intrude myself before you on this occasion, and to undertake the onerous, though gratifying, duty of proposing, in such an assemblage, the thrilling toast, "The Memory of Burns" (great applause; the company rising to testify their approbation by the waving of handkerchiefs). After some further observations the chairman concluded thus: — At his name every Scottish heart beats high. He has become a household word alike in the palace and the cottage. Of whom should we be proud, to whom should we pay homage, if not to our own immortal Burns? But I feel I am detaining you too long in the presence of a Wilson and an Alison. In such a presence as these I feel that I am not a fit person to dilate upon the genius of Burns. I am but an admirer, like yourselves. There are others present, who are brother poets, kindred geniuses — men who, like Burns, have created a glorious immortality to themselves; to them will I commit the agreeable task of more fully displaying before you, decked out with their eloquence, the excellence of the poet, and the genius of the man, and to extend and welcome his sons to the land of their father. And I will now ask you, in their presence, on the ground his genius has rendered sacred — on the "banks and braes o' bonny Doon," — to join with me in drinking one overflowing bumper, and in joining to it every expression of enthusiasm which you can, to "The Memory of Burns." The toast was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic bursts of applause. Mr. Tempieton sang, with admirable effect, "Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon," which elicited the warmest plaudits.

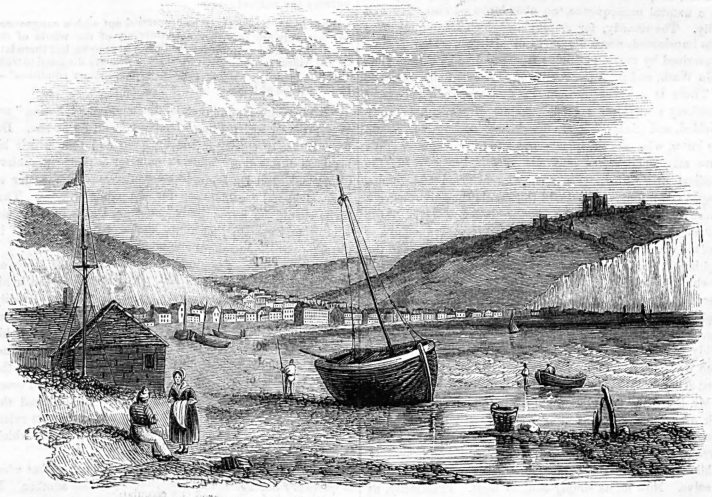
Mr. Robert Burns, on rising to return thanks, was, with his brothers, received with enthusiastic cheering. He said — My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, of course it cannot be expected, at a meeting such as the present, that the sons of Burns should expatiate on the merits and genius of their deceased father. Around them there are an immense number of admirers, who, by their presence there that day, bore a sufficient testimony of the opinion in which they held his memory, and the high esteem in which they held his genius. In the language of the late Sir Christopher Wren, though very differently applied, the sons of Burns could say, that to obtain a living testimony to their father's genius they had only to look around them. He begged, in the name of his sister, brothers, and himself, to return their heartfelt and grateful thanks for the honour that had that day been paid to their father's memory.

Professor Wilson, who was received with great applause, then made an eloquent speech, and the evening concluded with the greatest hilarity and good feeling.



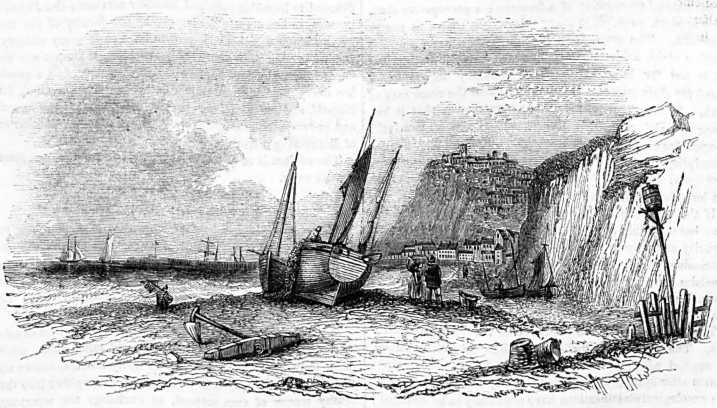
RAMSGATE.

ANOTHER "MONSTER TRAIN." — Monster trains, as well as monster quadrilles, are all the rage. On the South-Eastern Railway, on Sunday evening, a train was despatched from Dover to London, at half-past six, consisting of forty carriages, which were all literally crammed with passengers, consisting principally of persons who had availed themselves of "excursion tickets," and who were returning homeward, having reached Dover by the trains on Saturday and Sunday mornings; but it appeared as if they had made a mutual agreement *all* to return by this particular train. Four engines were used, and the number of passengers amounted to upwards of 1000.



DOVER.

ISLE OF MAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — The fourth meeting of the Isle of Man Agricultural Society was held, on Thursday last, at Peel. The show of cattle was excellent, many of the animals being spoken of with admiration by the judges. The horses, however, were not generally good. A prize of 5*l*. for the best yearling heifer, &c., given by Mr James Aspinall, of this town, was won by Mr. Edward Faulder. In the evening the members and friends of the society partook of a sumptuous dinner provided by Mr. Frizelle, of the Peel Castle Hotel.



FOLKESTONE.

In our next Number we shall commence the publication of a series of Original Papers, entitled

WANDERINGS OF A PEN AND PENCIL;

the part of the pencil by

ALFRED CROWQUILL.



The Pictorial Times.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17. 1844.

MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

WHEN EHRMAN of Frankfort, that most renowned of doctors, made the important discovery that vaccination was the veritable Anti-Christ foretold in and denounced by Holy Writ, we doubt nothing but that the whole herd of orthodox geniuses, who slew mankind by rules of art, set up one shout of applause. Who ever heard of such a quack as this JENNER? It is also upon record that a learned and most regular practitioner—a President too!—shade of SIR HENRY HALFORD,—a president (no less) of the College of Physicians—actually signed a warrant, committing to prison the body of one Dr. GROENVELT, for the heinous offence of treating dropsy after another fashion than that which the most learned President, aforesaid, esteemed to be the right and proper one. There was an abundance of oppression in the act, and, moreover, an abundance of presumption; and, as a natural consequence, an abundance of absurdity and folly. The remedy, for employing which Dr. GROENVELT was imprisoned, was a discovery of his own, which is now prescribed by every physician from the Land's End to Lincoln Wash, and from the Straits of Dover to John o'Groats.

There is a great fashion in denouncing quacks and quackery; abuse is a ready weapon of warfare—easily wielded, and often effective enough. Fain, however, would we know, who are the quacks and what is quackery? We have met, amongst the most distinguished members of the medical aristocracy, with men who believed odd things, taught odd things, and did odd things. Is the phrenologist a quack? Is the mesmeriser a quack? Is the believer in the chrono-thermal system a quack? What is your standard of medical orthodoxy? Where are we to find the articles of the legitimate medical creed? We seek for it everywhere, but nowhere do we find it. Are we then to understand that the mere circumstance that a man has in his pocket a certain diploma, which the *res angusta domi* debars some from obtaining, constitutes him an orthodox doctor, to whom all men may safely apply? The gross absurdity, the manifest injustice of such a supposition, when it acquires an influence in practice, need scarcely to be stated.

Mr. BURKE observed it was of all problems the most difficult of solution, that which concerns itself with the question, What ought a state to undertake of itself, and what to leave to the discretion of its subjects? This is confessed by publicists as one of the hardest questions they are called on to solve. Now let us simply look to facts. Practically, as to trades—the restrictions imposed by law upon those who practise them are abolished. The law, now, as far as its practical operation is concerned, publishes to every man that it is his liberty to supply the public just and solely as he pleases. This is the liberty of the dealer; truly, also, it is the liberty of the consumer. It is the option of the consumer to buy his bread of what baker he chooses. This is the natural prerogative of a freeman; a prerogative that, as it appears, stretches to many things, but by no means to medicine. The state, from its infinite solicitude for the welfare of its subjects, has long cared for their health, just as it has for long—witness its monetary legislation—cared for their purses. It has taken about the same care of both. Its monetary system is so constructed, that it has made the rich man still richer, and the poor man still poorer. Its medical system has been constructed upon similar principles, converting the practice of medicine into a huge monopoly, and thus enhancing the cost of medical relief to the humbler members of the community.

If the principle the state has assumed be just—if the state have, in this matter, taken a correct view of its own capacity and responsibilities—why does it stop short of the conclusions which its principles authorise? why hesitate to proclaim aloud, "Henceforth shall no man eat, drink, or sleep, except as we direct?" Parental regard does more for the child than physic it.

The mischief of the interference of the state is shortly this. The science of medicine is, like all other mixed or applied sciences, in a state of continual progression; system after system is exploded; theory after theory given up; nosological classifications have constantly to be changed; new facts, laborious industry is daily bringing to light. The whole subject is in a state of constant mutation. Now the tendency of your state medical system is, as far as may be, to hinder and impede this discovery and application of new truths; at least, it is to take, as is the case with your golden absurdities, from the labour that discovers these truths, its appropriate reward, and to lower the reputation of the independent and scientific practitioner.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM proposes to remedy much of this, and no sooner does he profess his intention, than forthwith 30,000 gentlemen, the favoured dandlings of the ancient system, according to Mr. WAKLEY, send up a huge shriek of rage and indignation. Let them be comforted; they are not without hope or without succour. The great organ of monopolists—the powerful friend of the bullionists—stretches over them its mighty arm. The "Times" ranges itself on their side. The "Times"—and, considering the career that paper has run, oddly enough—is sadly apprehensive of quacks and quackery; sadly timorous as to the effects upon nervous and hypochondriacal people of a measure which the "Times" believes may possibly subject the aforesaid nervous and hypochondriacal people to the treatment of any but an élève of Surgeons' or Apothecaries' Hall, or the College of Physicians. 'Tis frightful to think of. To fancy any man entitled to choose his own doctor! Gross delusion—miserable folly!

According to the "Times," the object, from the reign of HENRY VIII., when charters were granted the College of Physicians and barber surgeons, to the present time, was to elevate the practice of physic and surgery into a profession. Was it to elevate the barbers into the dignity of a profession that they were incorporated? Was it the Roman policy in forming colleges of artificers, to render the honourable pursuit of manual labour a profession? Profession, quoth'a! Methinks there is *profession* enough amongst the learned Thebans—the Astyanaxes of Lincoln's Inn Fields and Blackfriars; *Performance* is another matter altogether.

Hearken, again, to the "Times." With what warmth it pursues the subject:—

> Free trade, it seems, is to be carried out with a vengeance; for, not only are the pecuniary interests of the whole of the medical profession to be set absolutely at nought, but there is to be the widest latitude allowed to those who are disposed to trade with the health—we beg pardon, "the sanatory condition"—of the people at large.

"The pecuniary interests of the medical profession" are very properly insisted on. Dr. SLOP could do no less. Dr. SLOP naturally cares for his brethren and that which his brethren themselves naturally care for—their "pecuniary interests." But Dr. SLOP, like a tender-hearted monster as he is, lacks not consideration for the public at large. That there should be "free trade" in corn, Dr. SLOP is not unwilling to consent; that there should be "free trade" in physic—Dr. SLOP cannot contemplate without dismay.

BRINDLEY, when examined before the House of Lords on the Bridgewater Navigation Bill, was asked what was, in his opinion, the purpose for which rivers were created? Readily enough he answered, "To feed canals with." The answer was natural enough. He looked at the subject through his own spectacles; Dr. SLOP, it seems, does the same. Vast professions he makes about the public advantage; but the whole affair resolves itself into a simple defence of an overgrown monopoly—a monopoly which has limited the natural freedom of the subject, and has maintained its existing position by quackery as gross and absurd as that which it has denounced in others.

As to quackery, one thing is at least clear—that what is quackery one age is often legitimate practice another. If the "Times" had existed in that day, we can fancy well enough how loudly it would have sneered at the leech of Folkestone that discovered the circulation of the blood. We have no doubt that those who search its files, will find eloquent denunciations of that eminent quack, Dr. JENNER, whose vaccination, acts of Parliament have since recognised, and to whom a nation paid the tribute of its gratitude. To descend to humbler men and humbler services: the James's powder, so incessantly denounced by the faculty of the last generation as quackery, is now to be seen in every nursery, and held physic most thoroughly orthodox. GALILEO was esteemed by the learned doctors of Rome a quack; and a quack has every man been considered who has dared to think for himself, and rated at their proper insignificance the formal and pedantic bigots, incapable of originating an opinion or of discovering a truth.

The subject is of primal importance, and we shall resume it next week.

MINISTERIAL SPORTSMEN.

We cannot contemplate the approach of September, or consider the fact that the 12th of August has passed, without entertaining, in all sincerity of heart, the hope that partridges may abound at Drayton, and grouse swarm on the moors that surround the woods of Netherby. May no ministerial gun hang fire, and every ministerial shot tell!

The fatigues of the Home Office must work their effects on the strongest constitution. Body and mind, alike, must suffer from that toil which, for so many months, knows no cessation. To escape from this feverish atmosphere into the heathy moors of Cumberland, to exchange the wearying routine of official existence for the gay life and inspiriting pursuits of the sportsman, must, we are persuaded, minister to SIR JAMES GRAHAM no ordinary pleasure. The sight of Netherby cannot fail to recall to him many recollections it would not be unbecoming in him to entertain. It must needs recall to him those days when, with honest zeal and upright purpose, he denounced the gross robbery of his fellow-subjects, too successfully perpetrated by a combination of bullion dealers and trading statesmen. He will remember that it was then his glory to have denounced and exposed this fraud, and to have awakened a spirit of inquiry, which slowly, though surely, is working its way, and which will succeed at last in the destruction of that policy whose motto is, "Money, not men."

If SIR JAMES GRAHAM will but ponder these things, we may hope, next session, to find him advocating, with all the influence of official dignity, the redress of the *real* grievance of the working classes; or, if this opportunity be denied him, we shall see him separate himself from a cabinet bent upon sacrificing national prosperity to the gratification of a miserable minority.

FRENCH ORATORS.

French orators appear to be sadly afflicted with that grievous complaint usually styled, a determination of words to the mouth. The careful treatment they are subjected to by their eminent physician, Dr. GUIZOT, may palliate the symptoms, but certainly it does not remove the disease. The patients—any thing patient—in fact, often so far forget themselves as to fall foul of their doctor, and to pummel him in a fashion which must often provoke his wishes that he had left them to their fate.

The anxiety which these poor victims of morbid delusion evince, that France should yield no reparation to England for her breach of the law of nations, would excite our derision, if it did not demand our pity. M. G. DE BEAUMONT, the Hon. Deputy for Maniers, whom the benevolence of French doctors permits to reside without the walls of Charenton, has lately been very eloquent upon this subject. VOLTAIRE used to say, that Englishmen become mad every seven years—the aberrations of French intellect appear to be more frequent.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

(FROM A WINDSOR CORRESPONDENT.)

The 7th or 9th of September were the periods which had been arranged, a fortnight ago, for the arrival of his Majesty the King of the French in this country, upon a visit to the Queen. The visit of his Majesty will now take place a week later than the time originally fixed upon, in consequence of the accouchement of our Sovereign not having occurred so early as had been anticipated at the period of the original arrangement being made. The French monarch, who will embark, it is expected, at Dieppe, in a French man of war, and will be accompanied by another seventy-four gun ship, and a small fleet of steamers, will land at Portsmouth, and travel by the South Western railway, en route to Windsor Castle, to the Farnborough station, where the royal carriages will be in waiting to convey his Majesty and suite to Windsor. The same apartments (and also some additional state rooms) at the castle, which were occupied by the King of Prussia at the christening of the Prince of Wales, and by the Emperor of Russia during the Ascot race week, will be prepared for the reception of the King of the French and his Majesty's numerous suite. They will be splendidly furnished and embellished; indeed, no pains or expense will be spared at the palace of the English Sovereign to receive the King of the French in a manner worthy of the Queen of this empire—worthy alike of her Majesty's royal and illustrious guest. A review, upon a great scale, during the King's short visit at Windsor (which is not expected to be prolonged beyond a week or ten days), to take place in the Great Park, has already been spoken of. It is now rumoured that several infantry regiments will be encamped in the Park, and that not less than from fifteen to twenty cavalry and infantry regiments, with a park of artillery and field batteries, will be present at this intended magnificent military spectacle. Banquets will take place in St. George's Hall and the Waterloo Chamber, to be followed by state balls and grand evening parties. Preparations have already been commenced at the Roman Catholic chapel at Clewer, about a mile from Windsor, for the accommodation of his Majesty and suite. It was at first arranged for pews to be constructed for the King and suite, but it is now, we understand, contemplated to add a wing to the edifice, open to one side of the interior of the chapel, and to be appropriated exclusively for the accommodation of his Majesty and attendants. This plan will be carried into effect in the event of there being sufficient time to complete it before the arrival of the royal visitor to the Queen. There is very little doubt that the christening of the infant prince will take place during his Majesty's visit at Windsor. Indeed, it has been stated that the King of the French will be one of the sponsors (it is supposed, if so, by proxy, his Majesty being a Roman Catholic) to the last born prince of the house of Brunswick. It is not expected that his Majesty will visit the metropolis during his short stay in England, but remain the whole time at the royal residence at Windsor.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to this institution took place on Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings of the present meeting, in consequence of the difficulties which have been recently thrown in the way of such institutions. The theatre was crowded, and among those on the stage we observed the Right Hon. Lord Monteagle, T. Wyse, Esq., M.P., D. Christie, Esq., M.P., W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., W. Tooke, Esq., and others. At twelve o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, President of the Society, attended by Baron Knesebeck, entered the theatre, and took the chair amidst the plaudits of the audience. His Royal Highness rose amidst much cheering and said, Ladies and gentlemen, it is under very peculiar circumstances that I am called on to preside over you here to-day. You and all our other friends have, no doubt, heard of the legal points which have arisen in the course of our proceedings. Thanks to the attention of two members of Parliament—Lord Monteagle in the House of Lords and Mr. Wyse in the House of Commons—to whom we are all under great obligations, these points have been cleared up, and those obstacles removed. When I had had the pleasure of presiding over you, which was two years since, I congratulated you on the considerable increase which had taken place in our numbers—we then numbered 7000 members of our Art-Union; since then we have added 7000 more to our numbers, and we now consist of 14,000 members. This fact must afford great gratification to all who take an interest in the progress of the fine arts, and I can assure you that it gratifies no one more than myself. The report will be read to you by Mr. Godwin, our honorary secretary. Our chief object,

after the report has been read, will be the drawing of the prizes, and "heartily wish you all success."

The Hon. Sec. George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., then read a long and interesting report, of which the following is an extract. "The late proceedings relative to the legality of this Association having engaged a considerable share of public attention for some time past, are probably known by the majority of the subscribers, through the periodical press. The committee, however, consider it necessary to commence this, their eighth annual report, with a brief recital of them. In April last, according to custom, all the arrangements were made for the annual distribution of the funds; the use of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, had been generously afforded by Mr. Bunn, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had promised to take the chair. A few days before the appointed time a letter was received from the solicitor to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, informing the committee that the Art-Union of London had been brought under the notice of their Lordships, that they were advised it was illegal, and that the farther continuance of the same would render all parties engaged in it liable to prosecution. On receipt of this communication, your committee, in deference to Government, immediately suspended their proceedings, and addressed an urgent memorial to the Prime Minister, setting forth that the Art-Union of London, since its establishment in 1837, had expended about 36,000*l.* in the purchase and preparation of works of art, to the great encouragement of artists, and a diffusion of a taste for the fine arts throughout the empire; that none of the parties concerned in its management had any pecuniary or other personal interest therein; that it had put into operation painters, sculptors, engravers, medal-die sinkers, and workers in bronze—a branch of art much neglected in this country; that they had established correspondents not merely throughout the United Kingdom, but in Calcutta, Bombay, Singapore, Nova Scotia, Hobart Town, Mexico, and New York; and had thus bound together by one common interest—an important and good one too—a multitude of individuals throughout the world, and had opened to many fresh sources of elevating gratification, and so forth. They therefore prayed, without then entering on the question of legality, that they might receive assurance that no legal proceedings would be sanctioned by Government if the general meeting were held as arranged; and promised to give the most serious attention to the opinion of the law officers of the crown before any steps were taken towards a future subscription. They had an interview afterwards with Sir George Clerk, on the part of Sir Robert Peel, but were unable to obtain any guarantee. Lord Monteagle, with the view of securing the continuance of the operations of this Association, and of preventing disappointment to artists, who had exhibited works during the current year, prepared a Bill to the House of Lords to legalise art-unions, under the provisions of which, as altered by the House of Commons and made law, the Association is now carried on. By this Act we are enabled to proceed until the 31st day of July, 1845; and it is understood that early in the next session there will be a Parliament a Bill, founded on the report of the committee, will be brought in to place the Art-Union of London and similar societies on a permanent and firm basis. The subscription for the present year amounts to the sum of 14,848*l.* 1*s.*, being an increase of 2513*l.* 14*s.* over that of last year."

EXTRACT OF SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

"In order to ensure a good subject for engraving hereafter, and to induce the production of a superior work of art, your committee are about to offer the sum of 500*l.*, under conditions which will be advertised, for an original picture illustrative of English history. They propose that cartoons, the size of the picture, shall be sent in by the 1st of January, 1845, from which the selection will be made, and that the artist shall undertake to complete the finished painting within twelve months after the decision.

"The account of disbursements for the current year showed that—

	£	s.	d.
The sum set apart for engraving the Castle of Ischia was	1889	7	9
For the outlines	1805	0	0
For the bronzes	400	0	0
For the expenses, printing, &c.	2163	13	3
For pictures and other works of art	8590	0	0

"It is satisfactory to observe that the expenses are little more than they were last year, notwithstanding the increased number of subscribers and the expenses caused by the late proceedings of the Government."

Mr. Wyse, M.P., said he had been intrusted with the grateful task of moving that the report be received, a report which not only did honour to the institution, but held a well-grounded hope of the greater extension and general improvement of a Society which had already done so much for the interests of art. With regard to what had recently occurred, it appeared to him that the Government when called upon by the country to uphold the law, had no other course to pursue but to put that law into execution. They had no choice left as long as the law remained on the statute-book. It had been easy to have introduced a measure legalising art-unions, but he thought this a favourable opportunity for directing public attention to the subject, and for correcting what needed correction in the constitution of these societies, for improving what was good, for fixing them on a firmer basis, and for making them still more beneficial. He believed they were destined hereafter to be, the great instrument in extending a love of art among the people of this country. An inquiry had accordingly been instituted, not only in the management of art-unions in this country, but also in the management of those on the continent, and he felt bound in justice to say, that Sir Robert Peel had given every facility to the inquiry, and had throughout acted in the most candid and conciliatory manner. The evidence thus collected would dispel the doubts which many persons entertained as to the utility of these Institutions. His Royal Highness was aware that in Germany the art-unions had grouped around them all that was most illustrious in art in that country. He would not enter into any peculiar views on the subject of religion; but he would ask, could any one deny that he was not moved by the illustrations of religion of Raphael, of Rubens, or of Michel Angelo, although he might not agree in every religious opinion, or with the peculiar views of those great men? If we could not admit works of this description into our churches, where were many buildings of a charitable and high moral character in which they would be most appropriate. With regard to history, there were many public buildings of this metropolis which might be most appropriately made receptacles for historical paintings; and he trusted that the example set by those who had the management of the decoration of the two Houses of Parliament, would be followed by the city of London and the other cities of the empire. The arts, to prosper, must be patronised by the sovereign, the aristocracy, and the people. We were happy in the possession of a Sovereign who not only encouraged art, but who knew by what means that encouragement might be made most effectual, who herself enjoyed the noblest aspirations, who loved, valued, and understood the art. As a royal commissioner, he could state that he had never seen more enthusiasm in the cause of art, or more devotion to its encouragement, than had been exhibited by the Sovereign. The aristocracy had long since given all their patronage to art. It was the encouragement of the people alone that was necessary, and that could only be obtained by diffusing among them a general love for it. That that love was becoming diffused around among them, he thought their crowded and attentive exhibitions in Westminster Hall gave a proof. Not the slightest injury had been done to any of the works of art, and the assistance of a policeman had never once been required on any occasion. Was it not possible but that the country which had produced Shakspeare and Milton, Scott and Byron, might also produce great artists? And all that was wanted was to popularise art, in order to bring them forth. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving that the report be received. Mr. W. Tooke seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Duke of Cambridge then said, as the day was the birthday of the Queen Dowager, he was obliged to be at Bushy Park by three o'clock; he would therefore call upon the right Hon. Lord Monteagle to take the chair in his absence. The drawing then commenced. Two wheels, those used at the old state lotteries, were placed in front of the stage; a young lady attended each wheel, and as it was turned round, declared the number of the ticket and the corresponding prize. The first was in favour of Dr. Cullen, Dartford, 70*l.* Then followed in succession a variety of all amounts. Charles Skipton, Nova Scotia, had one of 30*l.*; the next to it was John Gilburn, Port Philip, Australia Felix, 100*l.* The announcement of these, to individuals so far distant, was received with loud cheering. The drawing was continued to the close with the utmost good humour; the larger prizes uniformly eliciting applause commensurate with their amounts; and the smaller ones—the bronzes for example—creating a good natured titter. At the conclusion the chairman congratulated the meeting on the proceedings of the day; after which the company separated, having previously agreed to a vote of thanks to Mr. Bunn.

THE FRENCH "PROTECTORATE" AT TAHITI.

MEETING AT EXETER HALL.—A meeting, called by the London Missionary Society, was held on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the recent conduct of the French at Tahiti. Mr. Frederick Smith, the chairman of the society, presided on the occasion, and was supported on the platform by a number of reverend gentlemen and other friends of the society. Mr. Pritchard, our consul, who has lately returned to England, sat on his right hand. The body of the hall was about two-thirds filled, the weather having prevented the meeting from being so numerously attended as was expected. The Chairman, after expressing his regret that many persons interested in the subject had been kept away by the inclemency of the weather, explained the object of the meeting, and then proceeded to allude to the statement made by the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords, that a deputation had waited upon him, and informed him that they had no complaint to make of any infraction of the liberty of the missionaries. Now, he begged to state that that conversation had taken place before any of the evils had occurred of which they complained, except the evil of the "protectorate" itself, against which they (the society) had always protested. At the time Lord Aberdeen made that statement, he had in his box letters showing a perfectly different result. These letters the society had sent down to his lordship four or five days before, thinking that the weight of them would induce to refer to them. The Noble Earl's memory appeared exceedingly tenacious of what had happened twelve months ago, but very oblivious of that which had occurred only a few days previously. He (the chairman) said this with great regret, because they were desirous that a cordial feeling should exist, but he nevertheless felt it his duty to state the fact. The chairman concluded by calling upon the secretary to read a report which had been drawn up by the society on the subject. The report, which was then read, entered into the history of British connection with Tahiti, from the earliest visits of our missionaries down to the present time, and strongly deprecated the conduct of the French in their recent aggressions. Dr. Winter Hamilton, of Leeds, proposed the first resolution, to the effect that, reviewing the history of the missions of this society in Tahiti, and numerous other islands in the South Pacific Ocean during the past eight-and-forty years, and remembering the former idolatry and degradation of the natives before the blessings of Christianity were communicated to them, and the delightful change which, through the instrumentality of this society and the favour of Heaven, had crowned their efforts, they regarded the recent events as threatening not only the prosperity, but the very existence of these missions. The resolution having been seconded, was unanimously adopted. Many other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

CAUSERIE.

On Monday the sale of the third and last portion of the library of the late Duke of Sussex, consisting of rare and valuable works in English, Scotch, and Irish history, antiquities, topography, &c., commenced in Messrs. Evans and Son's auction rooms, Pall Mall. This portion of the sale will last six days. The total amount realised by the sale of the late duke's manuscripts was 3142*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Tuesday was the anniversary of the natal day of her Majesty the Queen Dowager Adelaide, who completed her 52d year. The event was celebrated by the customary demonstrations at Bushy, Hampton, &c., and her Majesty received the congratulations of her illustrious relatives on the occasion.

During last week the principals of the different departments of the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Ordnance have had repeated communications with the premier. There is reason to believe, from the confident rumours in circulation, that there will be an extended promotion in the army and navy this autumn.

Captain O'Brien, private secretary to Sir James Graham, has been appointed, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act (recently passed by the legislature), to the office of principal registrar.

As an encouragement to emigrants, we may state that an alligator, five feet long, was taken in one of the most fashionable streets of New Orleans, on the morning of the 17th of May.

On Saturday the members of the Hebrew persuasion offered up songs and thanksgivings at the synagogues on the accouchement of her Majesty the Queen, and the happy birth of a royal prince. The various places of worship at Great St. Helen's, Duke's Place, and the Haymarket, were crowded, and several of the highest order among the Jews were present. The form of prayer used on the occasion had, as usual in such compositions, much of Scriptural beauty in the language.

Intelligence was received in Paris on Saturday that the two sons of Admiral Bandin, who took part in Prince de Joinville's late descent on the Calabrian coast, have been shot by order of the Neapolitan tribunal-martial. The date and place of execution have not been communicated to us, but we have no doubt as to the fact.

Rear-Admiral Galway died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He entered the navy on the 19th of February, 1786, and had seen considerable service in his profession. At the battle of the Nile he ably distinguished himself under the eye of the immortal Nelson, being senior lieutenant of the Vanguard, that hero's ship. At Walcheren he commanded the Dryad; and in 1811 was actively employed on the north coast of Spain, in co-operation with the patriots or national party. He captured the Clorinde French frigate in 1814, that vessel of war having previously had a severe action with the Eurotas. His commissions were dated as follow:—Lieutenant, 24th of June, 1793; commander, 3d of October, 1798; captain, 29th of April, 1802; and rear-admiral, 10th of January, 1837.

Hussein Bey, the son of Mehemit Ali, and Ahmet Bey, one of his grandsons, son of Ibrahim Pacha, have arrived at Marseilles on board the Egyptian steamer the Reschid. The vessel fired a salute of twenty-one guns on entering the port, which was returned by as many from Fort St. Nicholas. The young princes are accompanied by thirty-six youths of the first families in Egypt, sent by the viceroy to receive their education at Paris.

The Duke de Nemours, attended by his staff, visited the citadel of Besançon on the 8th. After remaining there some hours, inspecting the building in all its parts, his royal highness returned to the prefecture to a déjeûner, to which all the officers who had accompanied him were invited. The prince afterwards proceeded to the cathedral, where divine service was performed by the archbishop.

The "Journal des Chemins de Fer" states that the shares in the line of railroad in the centre are subscribed for. Out of the capital of thirty-two millions sixteen have been taken in England, ten in France, and six in Germany.

A letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer says:—"The affair of our railway is at length brought to a successful termination. The company for the execution of the line from Amiens to Boulogne is definitively constituted.

M. de Lamartine embarked at Marseilles on the 7th instant for Naples, whence he proceeds to the baths of Ischia.

The "Augsburg Gazette" says that the Emperor of Russia has addressed an energetic note to the Porte, complaining that the Turkish Government allowed the sale of arms to the Circassians, through agents established at Constantinople.

A frightful accident occurred on Thursday at Montmartre, by the falling in of the quarries. One man was killed on the spot, another died before reaching the hospital, and the others were seriously injured, amongst whom is M. Richer, the proprietor of the quarry.

A man named Anselme Perrin, who was condemned about five months since for the murder of an individual named Simod Devaux, was executed at Lyons on Thursday. He showed great firmness to the last.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 27th ult., given in the "Journal de Francfort," states that the rains which have fallen almost incessantly during the last month have done considerable damage to the harvest.

Upon twenty-four railroads in Germany, there were carried, during June last, 1,156,500 passengers, and the receipts amounted to 2,723,129 fr.

The Lancaster assizes commenced on the 12th. There are 15 causes entered for trial. The calendar contains the names of 19 prisoners. At Monmouth assizes, which commenced on the same day, there are 31 prisoners for trial, two of whom are charged with the widely extending crime of arson.

At the Thames police court, William Tipler, the captain of a Ware barge of sixty tons burden, was charged before Mr. Broderip with committing an assault on James Richard Wood, a waterman, employed as collector on board the Waterman No. 12, a steam-vessel running between the Adelphi Pier and Woolwich. The charge was proved, when Mr. Broderip said he should be wanting in his duty to the public if he did not mark this case with a severe fine, and he sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 3*l.* for the assault, or be imprisoned for two months.

A man named Dixie, the owner and driver of a hackney carriage, plying opposite the Greenwich railway terminus, appeared at Greenwich police-court to a summons at the instance of Mr. Finch, chief clerk at this office, for refusing to take a fare, and ordered to pay a fine of 40*s.* and costs, and in default to fourteen days' imprisonment. Mr. Finch prayed the magistrate to remit the fine in the present instance, his object being to convince the defendant of the illegality of his conduct, as well as for the guidance of other drivers, who, he understood, had resolved upon pursuing a similar course. Mr. Traill said he would respite the fine during six months, if the defendant did not offend during that time, and would not call for its enforcement afterwards.

The Earl of Haddington, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B. First Naval Lord, and Vice-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage, G.C.H., one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are expected to embark in the Black Eagle this day, and proceed to visit the dockyards at Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Pembroke.

"Did you present your account to the defendant?" inquired a lawyer of his client. "I did, your honour." "And what did he say?" "He told me to go to the devil." "And what did you do then?" "Why, then I came to you."

In a state of mental absence, a young man demanded the *hand* of a young lady, and only perceived his error when he got her father's *foot*.

On Monday morning last one of the most serious explosions took place at the canal pit of Messrs. Blundell and Sons, Mesnes, Wigan, that has occurred in the neighbourhood for a considerable number of years past, and which was attended with the loss of two lives.

The white trousers are to be discontinued, and those of a dark colour, sufficiently cool for summer, are to be issued to the infantry.

From 1500 to 2000 persons, receiving in the aggregate about 200,000*l.* per annum, are in the employ of the London and Birmingham Railway Company.

At a general meeting extraordinary of the United Service Club, held on Friday, Sir George Seymour in the chair, Sir Robert Sale was unanimously elected an honorary member of the club. This is the only instance of a British officer being elected out of the regular course, and the exception to the rule is well worthy of the distinguished club.

The beautiful new church at Andover, built at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, was opened on Sunday last for divine service. The remainder of the old church will now be taken down and the tower erected, which, when completed, will give the new building a noble appearance.

At St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, on Tuesday morning, were baptised three children, the progeny of the same mother (Mrs. Hodges, Circus Street, New Road) at the same accouchement, under the names of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, all being remarkably fine children, and doing well.

The earnings for the week of the London and Brighton Railway, ending the 3d instant, show an increase of rather more than 400*l.* as compared with the corresponding week of 1843. The number of passengers who travelled on the line during the week is given at 10,699.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning a number of workmen commenced operations on the open space between King William Street and Grace-church Street, for the foundation for the intended statue of his late Majesty William the Fourth, and which will be fixed in the course of the ensuing month. The statue is eighteen feet high.

Lord Huntingfield expired on Saturday last, at Haveningham Hall, Suffolk. The deceased was Joshua Vanneck Baron Huntingfield, of Havenin**g**ham Hall, in the peerage of Ireland.

On the turn of the tide, on Tuesday forenoon, the Russian frigate Aurora weighed anchor and left Gravesend, where she had been lying for nearly a month, on her return to St. Petersburg, with despatches for the emperor.

The ship Thomas Bennett, which sailed from Liverpool for Charleston, South Carolina, on the 3d instant, returned on Wednesday, in consequence of the master, Captain Halsey, having been murdered by the cook on the 9th instant, when in the Bay of Biscay. The cook was landed and taken to Bridewell.

On and after the 15th instant, the letter-box at the Liverpool post office will be cleared half-past three o'clock in the afternoon instead of four o'clock, as heretofore, for letters addressed to the following places:—Manchester, Wigan, Bolton, Rochdale, Halifax, Huddersfield, Bradford, Sheffield, Leeds, Wakefield, York, Hull, Derbyshire, and the north of England, and all Scotland.

A considerable number of appointments will be placed at the disposal of the Government, in consequence of the new act establishing the borough of Manchester as a place for the housing of goods under the bonding system for home consumption. A collector is to be appointed with, it is said, a salary of 700*l.* a year, a comptroller with a somewhat smaller salary, and an establishment of clerks, &c. at different degrees of emolument.

A meeting of the inhabitant rate-payers of St. Dunstan's in the West was held on Tuesday at the inquest-room, adjoining the church, for the purpose of making a church-rate, at which meeting it was proposed to make a rate of 6*d.* in the pound. An amendment was proposed and seconded, that a rate of one penny in the pound was sufficient. On the show of hands there was a considerable majority in favour of the six-penny-rate, when a poll was demanded by the anti-church party, which terminated at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the chairman (Mr. Thunderchen Holmes) declared the result to be—For the sixpenny-rate, 73; for the penny-rate, 40; being a majority in favour of the church-rate of 33.

On Wednesday Mr. Justice Maule, at chambers, made orders for the discharge of debtors in custody for debts not exceeding 20*l.*, under the new act, on ex parte application, only requiring a copy of causes and an affidavit of the amount, leaving the other parties to their remedies if the discharges were obtained in fraud. On an opposed summons it was intimated (on a case of discharges being made) that application would be made to the court out of which the judgment was obtained, to bring the case within the 59th section, in order that the party should be retaken. It is highly important to prisoners in custody on court of requests decisions and on proceedings of other courts, to know that they can be discharged in the manner described.

[From our latest Edition of last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, AUGUST 9.

Their Lordships met at four o'clock. The Royal Assent was given to several Bills, amongst which were the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, the Church Endowment Bill, the Poor Law Amendment Bill, the Counties and Boroughs Bill, the Roman Catholics Penal Acts Repeal Bill, the Metropolitan Buildings Bill, the Insolvent Debtors Bill, the Railways Bill, the County Coroners Bill, the Savings Banks Bill, the Spirit Licenses Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Dalhousie.

The Commons' amendments to the Irish Common Law Courts Bill were agreed to by a majority of 9. Their Lordships shortly after adjourned until the 5th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.—SIR R. PEEL said, I rise, according to notice, to move the adjournment of the House. I propose that the adjournment shall be to a somewhat distant day, and I intend that this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday, the 5th of September.—MR. SHEIL said he presumed the Right Hon. Baronet, instead of proroguing Parliament, had moved the adjournment till that day, in reference to the case of Mr. O'Connell. The Right Hon. Gentleman, doubtless, felt that it would be a great injustice if, six months hence, it should be announced by the judges that Mr. O'Connell's imprisonment had been illegal—that he would have been illegally imprisoned for this long period. It seemed to him to follow as an irresistible inference, that though the injustice might be less, it would still be most signal, if his imprisonment should have continued for three months from the 30th of last May, and it should appear that the verdict had been unfairly obtained from a jury, both sectarian and hostile. Under these circumstances he ventured to submit to the consideration of the Right Honourable Gentleman whether, as he had himself admitted that the matter was one of great importance, and must be treated as one of no ordinary doubt and of some difficulty—it would not be the best policy, at all events whether it would not show more generosity and wisdom, instead of waiting to ascertain whether the lawyers should have succeeded in picking the lock of the Richmond Penitentiary, at once to unbar the prison doors and give back Mr. O'Connell to the Irish people?—MR. WYSE and LORD JOHN RUSSELL having followed in nearly the same strain, SIR R. PEEL defended the proceedings of the Government in most of their details.—After speeches from Col. SIBTHORPE, MR. HUME, and LORD EBRINGTON, the motion for adjournment was agreed to.

DUDLEY ELECTION.

Thursday, Half-past Four o'clock.

Mr. Benbow has been returned by a large majority. Everything that could be done to prevent his return was done by the League, but to no purpose. The following were the numbers at the close of the books:—

For Mr. Benbow	388
Mr. Rawson	175
Majority	213

According to a return moved for by Mr. Hume, in March last, there were 3393 persons confined for debt in England, of which number 1469 were in prison for debts under 10*l.*, exclusive of law costs. In 1842 the expense of prisoners confined for debt in England cost the several counties 8478*l.* 16*s.* 1½*d.*, and in the following year, 9585*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, making in the two years, in England alone, a charge of 18,617*l.* 8*s.* 6¼*d.* on the country.

Brunswick, it is said, withdraws from the Prussian Customs Union at new year, 1845. It seems that Brunswick, when it joined the union, reserved to itself the option of declaring at Michaelmas, this year, of either fixing its junction with the union for an unlimited time, or giving notice at that date, or of entirely withdrawing at new year, 1845.

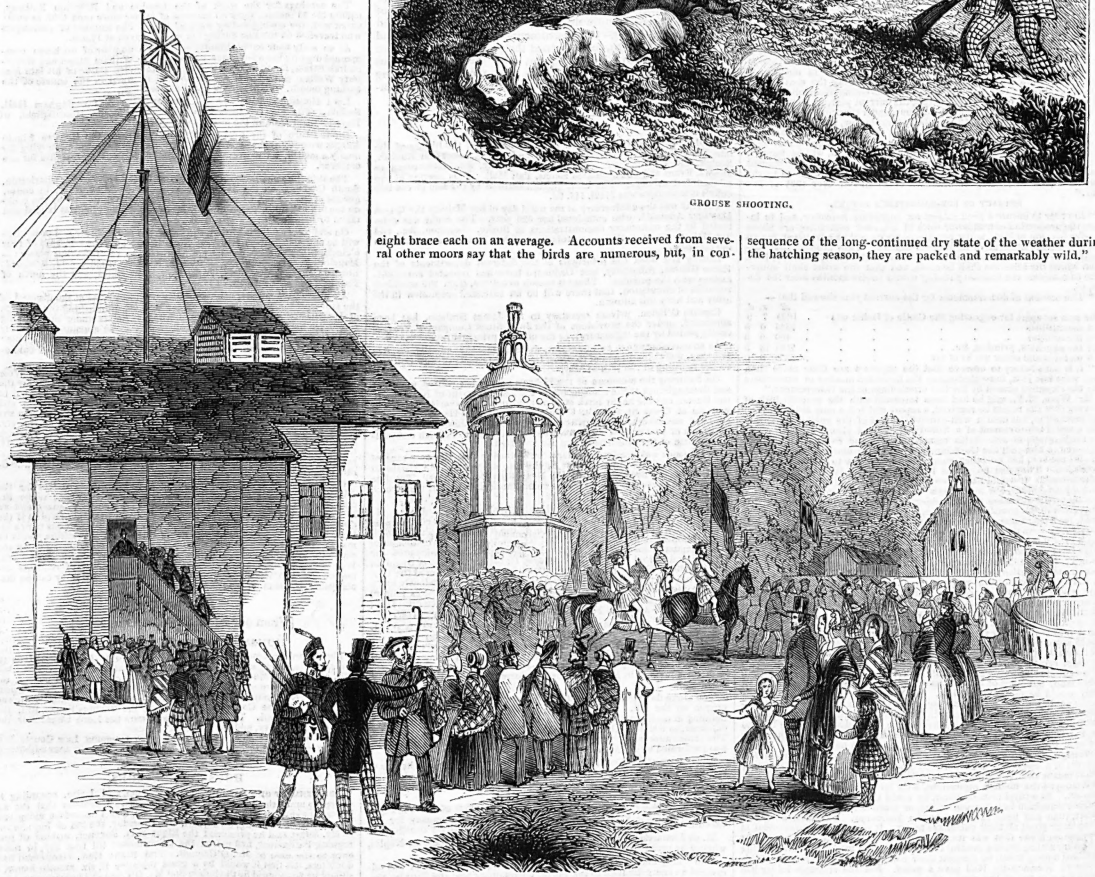
SIR John Guest, Bart., M.P., has lately received an order from Russia, for 50,000 tons of iron, for the purpose of being employed in the construction of railways.

GROUSE SHOOTING.—A SKETCH ON THE MOORS, 1844.

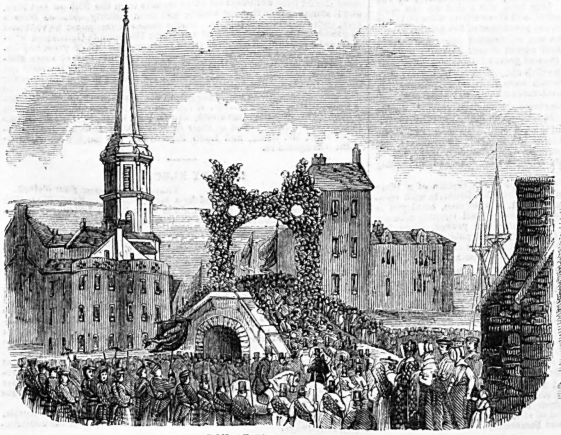
A Cumberland correspondent says, "We learn that the sport on the moors of Cumberland and Westmoreland on Monday last, the 14th, was most excellent. Birds were plentiful, but it required the greatest ingenuity to come within range of them, they being universally strong on the wing. The Hon. Colonel Lowther, Sir James M'Adam, W. Holmes, Esq., and other gentlemen, on Shap and Birkbeck Fells, the preserves of the Earl of Lonsdale, made a tolerably good day's sport. Colonel Lowther bagged sixteen brace, but his sporting companions were not quite so fortunate. Sir George Musgrave, of Eden Hall, Bart., Captain Salmond, and others, were more successful on the worthy Baronet's preserves, on the moors near Kirkby Stephen, in Westmoreland. Sir George, we understand, brought down twenty-five brace, and the other gentlemen of his company made some excellent sport. W. Marshall, Esq., M. P., who was accompanied by three other gentlemen, on Crossfell, traversed many a weary mile, and on their return to the shooting box on the Fell, in the afternoon, were well loaded with fine birds. H. Howard, Esq., of Greystoke Castle and his friends, were on Skiddaw Forest, where the birds were numerous, but being packed together in large numbers, they were difficult to come at. However, by unwearied perseverance, they made a good day's sport, killing eight brace each on an average. Accounts received from several other moors say that the birds are numerous, but, in consequence of the long-continued dry state of the weather during the hatching season, they are packed and remarkably wild."



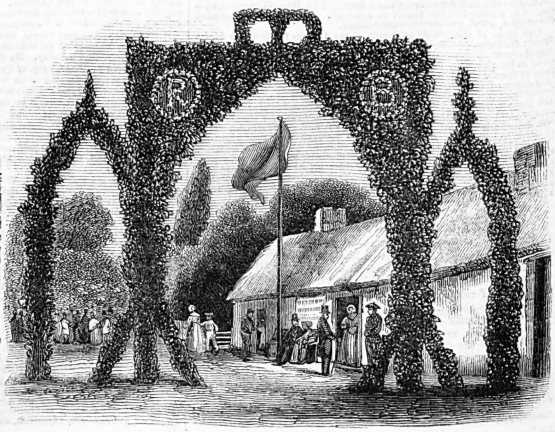
GROUSE SHOOTING.



THE PROCESSION AT THE BURNS FESTIVAL.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT THE BRIDGE OF AYR.



TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT BURNS'S BIRTHPLACE.



CARR. JOHN TON. ANDERSON GE RGE JONES. HAZLETON, GALLOWAY.

THE PIRATE CREW OF THE SALADIN.—TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE CRIMINALS.

The American papers, which arrived in London on Tuesday night, brought the following "narrative of the piracy of the barque Saladin," and the trials, confessions, and execution of the pirates, which we illustrate by portraits sketched in court by a barrister engaged in the case:—

On the morning of Tuesday, May 21st, soon after daybreak, a large barque was cast ashore at Country Harbour, on the south-east coast of Nova Scotia. She was discerned by the inhabitants in the vicinity, and information of the disaster was conveyed to the masters of two schooners in Island Harbour, contiguous to the spot on which the barque was wrecked. Capt. Cunningham, of the schooner Billow, immediately proceeded in his boat to the scene of disaster. He found six men on board, who were revelling in disorder, living in the cabin, and enjoying the best fare the ship could afford. They informed him that the vessel was the barque Saladin, of Newcastle, bound from Valparaiso to London, with a cargo of seventy tons of copper, thirteen bars of silver, each about 150 lbs. weight, and about 9000 Mexican dollars. They stated that the captain had died at sea, the mate a few days after, and the second mate and three others of the crew had fallen from aloft in a storm and had been drowned or killed. Suspecting all was not right, Captain Cunningham immediately wrote a letter to the nearest magistrate, which was thrown off in a bucket to a boat and conveyed on shore; and soon after a magistrate and others went on board and took charge of the property for safe keeping, but do not seem to have exercised very strict surveillance over the men. Meanwhile Capt. Cunningham sailed for Halifax, where he arrived on Saturday morning, the 15th of May, and gave information of the wreck to the proper authorities. The Hon. Michael Tobin, agent for Lloyds, applied to the admiral, who dispatched H. M. schooner Fair Rosamond for the wreck on Sunday morning, but a violent head wind and heavy sea obliged her to return. The steamer North America then started for the wreck on Monday evening, but broke her crank and was obliged to return. The Fair Rosamond started again on Tuesday morning, proceeded to the wreck, took the men of the Saladin in custody, and brought them with the specie to Halifax, where she arrived on Monday, the 3d of June. The men, in irons, were conveyed to the jail in Halifax. Previous to leaving the wreck, a memorial or protest was drawn out, signed, and sworn to by all of them, giving a fictitious account of the death of the captain and loss of the crew, as they at first related. The prisoners (says the "Halifax Post" of August 2d) remained in jail, persisting in their concocted story, till Friday, when the Hon. Michael Tobin received a note from Carr and Galloway, stating that they had disclosures to make; and on Mr. Tobin proceeding to the jail with other proper officers, the confessions were made, and these were closely followed by the confessions of the other four prisoners, which brought to light one of the most horrid and appalling train of tragedies on the records of crime.

On these confessions the prisoners were brought up, and tried before the court of Mixed Commission, constituted in accordance with an act of Parliament. The court consisted of Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Chief Justice Halliburton, and Judges Hill, Bliss, and Halliburton; and the trial commenced on Thursday, the 18th of July.

The six prisoners were placed at the bar, but only four were first tried—Anderson, Johnston, Jones, and Hazleton—on the charge of piracy. After examining witnesses who had seen the wreck, and the reading of the confessions, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

At the opening of the court, Johnston pleaded guilty, and read the following address to the judges:—

My Lords,—When I was arraigned on Saturday, and called upon to say guilty or not guilty, of the dreadful charge then made against me, I said, not guilty; but since then, and after thinking more seriously on the reply I then made, and in justice to my own feelings, and in reconciliation of my awakened and guilty conscience, do I now unhesitatingly admit my guilt. I therefore, my lords, place my life in your hands, being perfectly satisfied, and assured that any favourable circumstances I may bring



THE WAR DANCE OF THE IOWAY INDIANS, EXHIBITING AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.



SCENE FROM THE OPERA, CORRADO D'ALTAMURA.

to your notice, will be received in mitigation of my punishment, if such clemency I can expect, or such mercy I ought to receive. My lords, I beg the indulgence and kind consideration of the court to be allowed a few moments longer, and with their permission to detail a few occurrences that may make me appear less guilty, than from the perusal of my confession made some weeks since I may seem to be. I am twenty-two years of age. I was born in London; and when a child went to Liverpool with my parents (who are still alive, and who still reside there, as I know from a letter I received from my sister, the last packet, and a melancholy satisfaction it is to me), where I lived ten years, and received the little education I have at the free school. At the age of twelve years I went to sea, on board of a ship bound for the United States, and have ever since been following a sea-faring life; and could, if it would not be taking up too much of your lordships' time, give a detail for every day since. The last ship I was in before the Saladin was the Constellation, an American man-of-war, which put into Valparaiso, and left her and shipped on board the ill-fated Saladin; and I must say, although I have been ten years at sea, (but I do not wish you, my lords, to suppose that in doing so I could desire or expect in the least degree to modify my guilt,) that the unfortunate Captain M'Kenzie was the most severe and dissatisfied master I ever sailed under. But with all his severity aud harshness, I could have been contented on board, and have cheerfully done my duty, looking forward with the hope of once more reaching my native shore, and once more seeing my father and mother, whom I quit ten years of age an innocent boy, had it not been for the plausible reasoning and persuasiveness of that fiend in human shape, Captain Fielding, who, in a thoughtless and unlucky moment, induced me to become a pirate, and the murderer of my own comrades. Your lordships will perceive by my confession the part I took in this horrid transaction; but guilty as I am, and prepared to receive the punishment I deserve, I have the great satisfaction of knowing I saved the lives of Carr and Galloway: they were to be got rid of, for Captain Fielding told me he would poison them when he got near land. I told them, and said I would keep a good look out for them; and I did so. On Sunday night, after coming off duty, I was told when I went below to see where we were to sleep, that Galloway and Carr were to sleep in the forecastle; all the others in Captain M'Kenzie's cabin. I said, "If others sleep here, why are not Galloway and Carr to do so likewise?" I was told to ask Captain Fielding. I did, and he replied "We can't trust them." I then said, "If you are afraid, I am not; and if they sleep in the forecastle, so will I." I likewise tried to save the life of Capt. Fielding's boy, asking them when they were about throwing him overboard to save his life, as he was very young, and could do nobody harm. I likewise tried to save the life of Fielding himself, and said at the time I would have nothing to do with throwing him overboard, as I will spill no more blood. As to the truth of what I have stated, I am quite sure that my unfortunate comrades, some of whom heard me, will be willing to prove my statement. In conclusion, I beg, with permission of the court, thus publicly to state how grateful I feel for the humane and kind treatment I have received since I have been in custody, and the consolation and comfort I have experienced from the many visits made me by the reverend gentlemen who were so unremitting in their attendance on me in my distress.

On the following morning the same four prisoners were arraigned under the charge of murder, and pleaded "Guilty."

The prisoners Carr and Galloway were then tried for the murder of Captain Fielding, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." They were then tried for the murder of Capt. Fielding's son, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The jury were evidently strongiy impressed with the fact, that these two were not engaged in the mutiny, and seemed to have concluded that all their subsequent acts were the result of force and fear.

The court met again on Saturday, and on the motion of the Attorney-General, were about to pass the dreadful sentence of the law on the four prisoners who had been convicted of the horrid offences on board the Saladin. The Attorney-General withdrew the charge of piracy, moving for sentence on the conviction for murder only, to avoid, we presume, the exposure of the bodies after execution. Mr. Young, in arrest of judgment, here started and argued objections against the constitution of the court, which, after being answered by the Attorney General and Mr. Gray, were overruled by the court.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to pronounce on the prisoners the solemn sentence of the law as follows: —

George Jones, John Hazleton, William Trevaskiss, *alias* Johnston, and Charles Gustavus Anderson, you have been indicted for the murder of Captain M'Kenzie and other persons, on the high seas. You at first pleaded not guilty to the indictment, but the whole circumstances of your unhappy case having been investigated under another charge — that of piracy — you subsequently withdrew your plea, acknowledged the crime, and in so doing have, I think, been well advised. We have by this proceeding become fully informed of all the facts. By these, it appears that you sailed from Valparaiso on board the ship Saladin, under the command of the man for whose violent death you have been brought to justice, and are about to suffer. It is said that a wicked man, who was unfortunately a passenger, seduced you from your obedience to the captain with whom you sailed — to violate the confidence reposed in you by your fellow-seamen, who fell victims to your murderous acts, and to set at defiance the laws of your God by the commission of the most shocking crimes and barbarities I have ever heard or read of, and from the contemplation of which the mind recoils with horror. It has been stated by your counsel, and put forward in your confessions, that you committed these crimes under the influence of fear. But there is little in the circumstances to support this view of the case, for a more bold and daring attempt has rarely been recorded — it was one requiring great boldness and desperate courage. There were eight men to be killed; and four of you, associated with the unhappy man who is no more, attempted this great crime. There could have been no terror or apprehension here, for the attempt could not have been successful if it had not been carried out with consummate art. In what state were you left after the commission of these dreadful crimes? Three of your officers were hurried out of existence; three of your shipmates, who ought to have been endeared to you by common duties and companionship, were also destroyed. The tempting prize, for which you waded through all this blood, was in your possession, and let those who now surround you dwell on the moral lesson which is taught by your unhappy fate. No sooner were you in possession of the ship, than disgust and guilty fear crept in among you, and induced you to hurry the great seducer, by whom you had been corrupted, after the victims that had been already cast into the sea. When this was done, there was a helpless youth still to be disposed of; and let all reflect here that one crime leads to another. There was no excuse, no shadow of apprehension to palliate the murder of this boy; but his death was necessary for fear that he might become an instrument of detection and punishment. This youth disposed of, you were then the sole possessors of the treasure for which you had stained your hands in innocent blood — you were upon the trackless deep, with all the world before you. In course of time you were found on the coast of this province. You were seduced by the hope of gain; but where is now the treasure for which you perilled your peace here and your happiness hereafter? Vanished for ever from your possession! It is in the hands and custody of the proper authorities; you have received no benefit from it, but are here to receive sentence of death for coveting that to which you had no rightful claim. Let each and all of the numerous audience that now contemplate your sad condition, remember that often it is only the *first* step in crime that *can* be resisted. These unhappy victims are hurried without warning into the presence of their Maker; you have had and will still have the time to make your peace with God. You will still have the aid of pious clergymen to prepare your spirits for their final departure: in their hands I leave you. Nothing remains for me but to pronounce the awful sentence of the law — that you George Jones, you John Hazleton, you William Trevaskiss *alias* Johnston, and you Charles Gustavus Anderson, be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, there to be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may that God, whose mercy, if sought aright, all may obtain, have mercy on your souls."

The prisoner Johnston here said, that he did not wish the crime of killing the boy to rest upon his shoulders. He had no share in that, and did not wish it done. The other prisoners seemed to feel hurt, also, at the severity with which the judge had alluded to the murder of the boy, while pronouncing their sentence.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES OF THE SALADIN.

The execution of the four condemned prisoners took place on Tuesday morning, the 29th of July. The prisoners left the penitentiary at ten o'clock, in the waggons of the prison, headed by a corps of the grenadiers, with fixed bayonets, and by the sheriff in his gig, and followed by an escort of soldiers. The prisoners were attended by their religious advisers — Hazleton and Jones by the Rev. Fathers O'Brien, Connolly, and Quinan, and Anderson and Johnston by the Rev. W. Cogswell. The scaffold was erected on a rising ground, at the lower side of the common, and the prisoners ascended the steps with a firm step. Their demeanour was that of contrition. The preliminaries were arranged under the direction of the sheriff, to whom the highest credit is due for the quiet, orderly, and expeditious manner in which every part of the ceremony was conducted. The scaffold was surrounded by companies of the royals and the 52d regiments.

It was an awful sight! Within view of the scaffold, these unhappy men could see the blue waters stretching far into that ocean which they had stained with blood, while around them on every side were the dread implements of death — the sable executioner — the bolts of the fatal drop — the coffins beneath the scaffold — the hearses outside — and before them, in an unconsecrated corner of the Catholic Cemetery, the graves gaping to receive them!

They bore this last sad scene with remarkable fortitude. Jones addressed the crowd. He declared that he was an Irishman — that he was about to die, and was sorry it was not for a good deed. He acknowledged his crime with penitence and sorrow, and he affectionately besought those he left behind to take warning by his fate. He still hoped for God's mercy, and concluded by saying that he was from the county of Clare. in Ireland. He shook hands with the other men, and kissed them on the cheek.

Hazleton has confessed that the name he bears is fictitious. It is believed he is of high birth, but his history is yet a mystery, and probably will remain so. The prisoners Hazleton and Jones handed papers to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, which confessed their guilt, but denied participation in the murder of Fielding's son.

The executioner then adjusted the cords, the caps were drawn over their features, the bolts were drawn, the platform fell, and the four unhappy men were ushered into the dread presence of their Maker! The Swede struggled a little, the others hung motionless; and after the lapse of three quarters of an hour the bodies were taken down — those of Hazleton and Jones were conveyed to the Catholic cemetery, the other two to the poor-house burial-ground.

Thus closed the last sad scene of this melancholy tragedy. It was witnessed by thousands of spectators. In the eyes of the world the guilt of the unhappy victims has been slightly palliated by the fact, that they were led on to their dark deeds by one who, in the midst of his own murderous career, was snatched from justice by the sudden forfeit of his life; but the laws of God and man demanded the expiation, and the wretched men who, in an evil hour, listened to his counsels, have paid the penalty of their crimes, bearing witness to the truth of the solemn declaration, "The wages of sin is death."

THE IOWAY INDIANS AT THE EGYPTIAN HALL.

The migration of the Indian tribes driven from their ancient hunting grounds is taking a new direction; and the place in which to study their habits and varieties is now the Egyptian Hall, in Piccadilly. To the Ojibbeways have succeeded the Iowas, a body of whom, fourteen in number, warriors, squaws, and a "papoose," have arrived at that town residence from their seat on the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains of North America, for the purpose of exhibiting their war and other dances, songs, and games, under the arrangement of Mr. Catlin. They are headed by their principal chief, "White Cloud," and their "Great Medicine Man;" and this is the first time, it is said, that the head of a tribe, or a "mystery man," has ever left his native prairies for a foreign land. In personal appearance these men are inferior to their predecessors, the Ojibbeways; still, we warn our countrywomen, after what has passed, to be on their guard against the seductions of "Roman Nose" ("No-ho-mun-ya"). Let them beware of "Strutting Pigeon," and her sister squaws, who are, we understand, very formidable-looking persons. One of them is called "Oke-we-me," the "Female Bear that walks on the back of another;" and the name is, we think, very significant of what an English lady may expect in the wigwam of an Indian chief. These people are amongst the most warlike of the North American tribes, more wild and uncouth than any who have yet made their appearance in this country, and well worth visiting, we understand, for the striking pictures they exhibit of the rude and savage life of the forest and the prairie.

LAW

Bankruptcy Court. — New Insolvent Debtors Act. — The new Act came into operation on Saturday, and under it the case of an insolvent was adjourned *sine die*. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn expressed some difficulty in not having a copy of the statute.

In the Matter of George Brodie. — This insolvent, who is better known by his theatrical *soubriquet* of "George Wild," appeared on his interim order for examination before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn. No creditor opposed, and the examination of the insolvent was, according to the practice of the court, reserved until the day appointed for the final order, when any creditor in the schedule can appear in opposition. By the schedule it appears that the debts are in the aggregate about 1757*l*., and the credits 5*l*. 12*s*. The insolvent was the late lessee of the Olympic Theatre, and his debts arise from his theatrical speculations. The court appointed the 27th inst. for the final order, and the insolvent received his protection until that day.

In the Matter of H. R. Woods. — The insolvent was opposed for a vexatious defence. The debt was under 20*l*., and the costs were in relation to the debt somewhat considerable. Mr. Commissioner Goulburn held that the costs were to be considered as incurred "without reasonable expectation of payment." Mr. T. B. Hughes, on the part of the insolvent, complained of the conduct of an attorney, who had pleaded to the action without being so instructed. The court adjourned the case *sine die*. By this decision the property remains invested, and, under the new act, it is understood that in twelve months another application may be made.

Insolvent Debtors' Court. — In re Thomas Horatio Cauty. — This insolvent's case was adjourned from the 16th of July for the delivery to the court, for the benefit of the creditors, certain models and reports relating to the insolvent's mining speculations in Wales, which were deposited in the custody of Mr. Lewis, a solicitor in Grosvenor Square, but on Tuesday that gentleman appeared and claimed a lien upon this property for law expenses to the amount of between 500*l*. and 600*l*., which he had incurred in a Chancery suit in which the insolvent was engaged. Mr. Lewis was directed to make an affidavit of the circumstances under which the property came into his possession, which was then done. Mr. Creswell said that the insolvent, since his hearing, had received two bills of 20*l*. each, which ought to be given up for the benefit of his creditors, and was proceeding to examine him as to whether he had not met a Mr. Hookam and a Mr. Cooke in the Bench, and whether he had not played with them at hazard there, when Mr. Cooke, who appeared for the insolvent, interposed, and requested him to state whether he obtained the bills in any way connected with play. The insolvent replied in the affirmative. Mr. Commissioner Harris said, that then the insolvent could not be compelled to answer the inquiries of the learned counsel. His impression was, that if Mr. Lewis's affidavit was satisfactory to Mr. Commissioner Law, that the insolvent might be discharged.

The New Insolvent Act. — In re Thomas Austin. — Mr. Cooke took a preliminary objection to the hearing of this insolvent. The learned counsel said that the learned commissioner had always held, that if an insolvent could get relief by any process other than that of this tribunal, the court would not interfere. By a new Act of Parliament, the 7th and 8th Vict., which came into operation on the 9th of August, persons in execution for any debt not exceeding 20*l*. exclusive of costs, shall and may be discharged on application to a judge. The detaining creditor's debt in this instance was under 20*l*., and although he owed much more than that sum, these creditors had not yet obtained a judgment. The insolvent had applied to this court before the Act to which he alluded was in existence, and the learned counsel proceeded to contend that, even if the court remanded the insolvent, he might, notwithstanding, go before a judge and get his discharge. Mr. Commissioner Harris said that if the other creditors had not yet obtained a judgment, they might do so; and if the insolvent was remanded, he was of opinion, for he had considered the point the preceding day, that the creditor would be entitled to a *capias* under the statute of Victoria. Unless there was something to force him to put the insolvent back he should hear him, and all other insolvents under similar circumstances, till corrected by higher authority. After a partial hearing of the evidence for the opposition the case was adjourned. We reserve a full report till the adjudication is pronounced.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

Wells, Aug. 12. — Murder. — Family Quarrels. — *Joll Fisher* was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Fisher, his wife. Mr. Stone and Mr. Fitzgerald prosecuted; Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Prideaux defended the prisoner. The prisoner is a fine looking elderly man, who had previously been in the dragoons, and still maintains the erect bearing of a soldier. At the time he committed the offence for which he was now tried, he was living at Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Stone opened the case by a calm and temperate statement of the facts of the case. The first witness called was a servant girl, by the name of Evans. She stated that she had been a servant with the prisoner and the deceased about a fortnight before the deceased came by her death. The deceased lived at Weston-super-Mare, and kept a public-house or beershop there, known as the sign of the Devonshire Arms. He and the deceased did not live on good terms; but, on the contrary, there were frequent disputes and bickerings between them. There were two lodgers living in the house, and two children of the prisoner's by a former wife. Another of the prisoner's children lived in the place with an uncle. On the 5th of June the prisoner had been out with a horse and cart that he kept, and returned about five o'clock. Nothing particular occurred for more than an hour after his return. At that time prisoner and deceased commenced a quarrel about a lodger who had given notice to quit. It appeared that prisoner had informed deceased of it, in a way to insinuate that she was the cause of it; and she replied that she was not going to put up with his temper, and that she wished all of them would leave. They continued quarrelling in the bar until nine o'clock, the deceased using the most aggravating terms of reproach to the prisoner. At nine o'clock witness took in a candle, and put it in the bar, as she was accustomed to do. Evidently for the purpose of annoyance, the deceased immediately blew out the candle. The prisoner said a candle should be brought there, and ordered witness to relight it, which she did. There was a slate kept in this room on which was put the account of the beer sold and not paid for during the day. When witness took back the candle the deceased, in continuation of her annoyance to the prisoner, took up the slate, and said if a candle was put there, it would serve her the purpose to rub out the accounts on the slate, and she forthwith deliberately took the slate and rubbed out all the accounts. This of course but increased the angry feeling between the parties, and they continued to quarrel until bedtime, the deceased all this time saying everything she could think of to exasperate and annoy the prisoner. At about ten o'clock they went to bed, the deceased going up before the prisoner. She went at first in the prisoner's room where she always slept, but came out of it before he came up, and went into witness's room (where also the two children slept), saying, as she did so, that she would never sleep with the old rascal again: when she came into the witness's room, witness locked the door. After a short time, the deceased became very violent, and wanted to jump out of the window, which witness, with difficulty, prevented, and got her to get into bed. Shortly after the prisoner came upstairs, and, apparently, not finding her in the room, he came to search for her in the room of witness. He found the door fast, and demanded admittance, which was refused. He then went away, and again returned and tried the door. Deceased wanted to get out at him, but was prevented by witness. Prisoner then said at the door that he wanted to get her to kill her, for that he was determined to kill her, and he might as well kill her that night as in the morning. After this they still continued to quarrel, using all sorts of angry and provoking language towards each other. This continued till one o'clock, when their recriminations and abuse closed. Witness and deceased continued awake until three o'clock, when witness fell asleep. About five o'clock in the morning she was suddenly awakened, and saw the prisoner standing with a large iron crow bar at the bottom of the bed. The deceased was just raising herself in the bed, having one of her arms on the pillow. Before she could do so the prisoner struck her three violent blows with the crow bar on her head, which rendered her completely insensible, and she fell back. The prisoner stood over her for a moment and then left the room. After the interval of a minute or two he returned, and then jumped on her chest, standing on her. He then got off, and left the room again, and in a minute or two returned, holding a carving-knife in his hand. He addressed the witness, and said she need not be afraid, as he did not want to hurt her. He then again jumped on the chest of the deceased, standing on her with his feet, and, stooping down, lifted her head from the pillow, and deliberately cut her throat with the carving-knife. After having done this he stood and looked at her for a minute, and then left the room. Shortly after he was gone, witness, Ward Upsall, upon whom she had called before, came down stairs and got out of the house. She then dressed herself and left the house also, leaving the prisoner there. She afterwards returned when the policeman came. In cross-examination, this witness stated that she had only lived for a fortnight with the prisoner. He was a moody man, and upon one occasion she had seen and heard him walk about the house muttering to himself. After he had done the deed, and after Upsall went out of the house, the witness, in her way to do the same, met the prisoner. He said to her that he did not consider he had done any wrong, but had removed a great sinner out of the world. The deceased was a very violent woman. Corroborative evidence was given. Mr. Cockburn addressed the jury, and made two points in favour of the prisoner. First, he contended that they would be justified, upon the evidence, in finding the prisoner guilty of manslaughter only. The evidence showed what a violent woman the deceased was. The first witness called stated that she had locked the door, which continued so locked when she fell asleep. When she awoke the prisoner was standing by the bed. How had he got there? It was evident he could not have broken open the door, because that would have disturbed and awakened the witness. Was it not manifest that the deceased had got up, had opened the door, and, having no one to oppose her, had gone to attack the prisoner, as she wished to do the night before; the prisoner had met her, and in all probability a personal rencontre had taken place, and blows had been struck. The deceased had then retreated to her room, followed by the prisoner, who, still smarting from her violence, and under the irritation of her blows, had committed the act which he had no doubt done. The learned counsel then went on to contend that the facts of the case showed that the prisoner was insane — all his conduct went to prove this fact. Two witnesses were then called to confirm the latter view, but their evidence completely failed in this particular. The learned judge having carefully summed up the case, the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Guilty." Upon the prisoner being asked by the officer of the court why judgment should not be pronounced against him that he should die, said that he had killed her, and that he was justified in doing so, as she was such a bad and provoking woman, and that he would rather be hanged than to have lived with her. His lordship then, putting on the black cap, proceeded to pass on the unhappy man the awful sentence of death, which he heard unmoved, and was led from the dock urging excuses for his crime.

CORK—THE SPY SYSTEM.

Thomas Collins, who had pleaded guilty of having upon his person at Fermoy certain seditious papers which he introduced into the houses of innocent persons, and afterwards swore informations against them, was indicted for vagrancy. Mr. Plunkett, Q.C., said he felt it necessary to draw the attention of the jury shortly to this case. It was one in which the authorities of the country had taken a considerable interest, and one of a very aggravated character. He would shortly state the facts. Some time ago the traverser came to the police barrack at Fermoy, and represented to them that he was able to give valuable information as to several persons who were engaged in seditious practices, and posting threatening notices in the neighbourhood, and so far imposed on the police, that he had applied to them that he should be brought before a magistrate in order to make the information. There had been a threatening notice served upon a man of the name of Mills previously, informing him that he had better quit the country, or that some danger would occur to him. The prisoner said he could give information concerning it, and offered to conduct the police to the houses of two or three respectable occupiers of land, where those seditious papers would be found. He had that day, upon his arraignment, pleaded guilty to having in his own possession these seditious papers, and posting the threatening notice to which the attention of the jury had been peculiarly drawn, and upon which he could convict other innocent persons. He had pleaded guilty of the actual posting of the very notices, of which he gave information to the police that he knew the parties who were guilty, and was prepared to charge them. They would prove upon his own statement that he was a person who wandered about twenty-two counties of Ireland, having no fixed residence and no occupation. It would be clear to their minds that he did this in order to implicate men by false charges; Government were very anxious that persons of that description should be punished in an exemplary manner; and they would then give them evidence to satisfy them beyond a doubt of the truth of the facts stated. Constable Thomas Judge sworn and examined: Is stationed in Fermoy. Recollects the prisoner coming to the barracks. He told him that he was after travelling twenty-two counties, that he had no residence, and that he was in the habit of getting a livelihood by giving information; he also told him that he had charged a man in Waterford; the man had since been found innocent; the papers (they were tacked to the indictment and handed to the constable) purported to be pass words and rules of unlawful societies; he told witness that such papers might be found in the houses of men of the names of Barry, Connell, and others; they could not be found, he added, unless he himself went with them; the inspector then began to suspect him; he complained of a sore foot, and was in the act of removing them from his shoe, when witness perceived them in his hand and seized them. There were in them the names of the inhabitants of some of the houses in which, according to his information, they would be found. When discovered he said they were copies he took of papers which he had found in other houses. The jury immediately found him guilty. The usual sentence of vagrancy, transportation for seven years, if he did not find bail for his regular conduct, was then passed by his lordship; the sentence of seven years' transportation for the crime to which he had pleaded guilty, to take effect after the conditional one be undergone.

POLICE.

Mansion House.—Extraordinary Application.—A tall, elderly, military-looking man, giving the name of Bichen Hilton, who stated that he was a Frenchman, proceeded to read to Sir J. Pirie, the sitting alderman, a sort of speech from a written paper. He commenced by saying he was well known to the French Government and the French embassy; that in France he was, in 1830, colonel of the 65th regiment of the line; that he raised at his own expense, and paid from his own pocket, the two regiments called *Voluntaires de la Charte*, and in other respects contributed to the downfall of Charles X., and the establishing Louis Philippe on the throne of France, who had thus become his (complainant's) debtor to the amount of 6000*l.* Louis Philippe was well aware that he had aided in levelling his road to the steps of the throne, and at first duly acknowledged it, but when he got more firmly established he forgot the claim, and on pressing for it he was banished. Alderman Pirie wished complainant to discontinue reading, and say briefly what he wanted. Complainant: A warrant to apprehend Louis Philippe, as soon as he lands in this country, for a debt of honour, amounting to 6000*l.* Alderman Pirie: The King of the French will not be here for a month, but we cannot interfere in the matter; you must apply to a civil court. The applicant then left the court, saying he would take the magistrate's advice.

Lambeth Street.—Charge of Stealing a Printed List of Voters for a Parish.—*Charles Wallen*, a fish-porter, or assistant, at Billingsgate, was charged before Mr. Norton with stealing sundry printed lists, containing the names of those persons qualified to vote, and also those claiming to vote in the parish of Whitechapel, from the door of the Baptist chapel in Little Alie Street, Goodman's Fields. Police-constable Jackson, H 114, deposed that about five o'clock on that morning, while going round his beat, he saw the prisoner standing at the chapel door, reading the printed documents placed on it. A few minutes after, he was passing near the chapel, and observing that all the documents were gone, he went in pursuit of the prisoner. On coming up with him, he found him with some printed notices in his hand, which he confessed he had taken from the chapel door. He asked him if he had any more papers about him which he had taken from the same place, and he replied not; but on searching him he found the long printed lists he then produced in his pocket. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, admitted he had taken off the written notices, but the voters' list, he said, he found on the steps leading to the chapel door, and thinking them of no use, he picked them up. Mr. Norton remarked that there could not be the slightest doubt that the act of taking the documents from the chapel door was perfectly deliberate, and no act could be more wilful and wicked. There was one thing, however, that saved the prisoner, and that was that the second Sunday in August, the time prescribed for their being up, had expired before he took them down. Had he been guilty of the offence of taking down those documents on the Sunday, and not on the Monday morning, he should have felt it to be his duty to have punished him with the utmost severity. The prisoner expressed much contrition for what he had done, and declared it should be a warning to him while he lived. He was then discharged.

On his leaving the dock, Mr. Norton adverted to a gross blunder in the Reform Act, which gives a magistrate the power of convicting parties guilty of the offence of destroying or carrying away these lists in a penalty not exceeding 40*s.*, or not less than 10*s.*, but prescribes no mode by which the penalty is recoverable.

Bow Street.—Post Office Robbery.—*Patrick Larkin*, a supernumerary letter carrier in the General Post Office, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Hall, charged with stealing two letters, containing 700*l.* and upwards, the property of the Post Director General. William Blackburne, a plumber and glazier, employed at the general Post Office, stated that it was his duty to examine the water-closets twice in each week, and in consequence of directions he received he placed himself about a quarter before six in such a situation as to command a distinct view of every person who entered them. The constable (Peake) was also placed at a short distance, and in a short time he saw the prisoner enter into the furthest of the six closets, where he several times tried if the water would flow from the seat, which was constructed on the self-acting principle, and finding the water to come freely while sitting on the seat, he took from his left-hand pocket a letter, or paper, containing cheques and notes, as they appeared from the manner in which he examined them and put them into the basin. Witness, feeling that something was wrong, gave information to Peake, who took his station to enable him to see clearly what was going on, and then he ran round to the front door, while witness remained where he was. In a short time he heard a struggle, and on going round found the officer struggling with the prisoner on the seat. He instantly took precaution to prevent more water coming into the basin, and after the prisoner was secured, witness took from the basin the papers produced, among which were a bill for 500*l.*, drawn by a Cornish bank on Messrs. Praed and Co., which he distinctly observed the prisoner to roll up, the letter produced, to Messrs. Glyn, bankers, and another addressed to Messrs. Barclay and Co., bankers, each of which he directly handed to the constable. In the struggle with the officer the prisoner said, on removing himself from the seat, "Now you can't hurt me." There was no other person entered the closet except the prisoner from the time he was first seen until he was apprehended. Mr. Hall: Was there any water in the basin when you took the papers out? Witness: Some water always remains, and the paper was floating on it at the time. In answer to a question by the prisoner, the witness said the bill produced was the paper he held in his hand. Matthew Peake said he was stationed with the last witness, and took his station about a quarter past five o'clock. They were about ten paces distant, and about ten minutes past six o'clock, having received a communication from him, he took his place, and made observations into the interior of the furthest closet, in which the prisoner was sitting on the seat. He saw him break the red seal on a letter, and having taken out the contents, which seemed to be bulky, he rolled them up, and was putting them inside the basin, when witness ran round to the closet, to which there is no door, and threw himself on him to prevent his escape. Witness then called to the last witness to assist, and on his arrival the prisoner was pulled away from the seat, saying, "There; now you can't do anything with me, for you only want to take away my character." Still continuing to struggle, witness received a blow on the cheek, and afterwards several letter carriers arrived to assist, who searched the prisoner, and found only four penny pieces with a sixpence, and then the last witness gave him the papers produced. The letter addressed to Messrs. Barclay and Co., was the same he saw the prisoner break open; the other paper being a bill for 500*l.* upon the same firm, a cheque for 2*l.* 17*s.* upon Messrs. Child, bankers; another for 10*l.* on the same; a bank post bill for 20*l.*; another for 15*l.*, payable at Messrs. Barclay's; a bill of exchange for 50*l.*, written in a foreign language, and dated Constantinople; a bank post bill for 40*l.*, payable at the Bank of England; with one for 10*l.*, and another for 15*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* There was also a certificate for pension, amounting to 15*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, and in another letter a cheque for the sum of 110*l.*, drawn upon Smith and Co. There was also a bill on the Paymaster General, for the sum of 9*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, and a receipt from a Scottish hospital. Mr. John Pleyel, assistant inspector of letter carriers, said he was present when Blackburne took the papers from the water-closet, and assisted in drying them. The prisoner was a letter-carrier, and it was his duty to assist in the morning. Mr. William Lock, a clerk in the Inland Office, proved that the letter addressed to Messrs. Barclay bore the Post Office stamp of yesterday, as did also the other. They both came from Perth, and must have come in the Edinburgh bag. Another clerk in the Inland Office said he opened the Edinburgh bag about a quarter before six o'clock, and the letters produced must have passed through his hands, which he sent by the messenger to be stamped, for the man to sort them. Two gentlemen from the banking houses of Messrs. Barclay and Glyn identified the letters as having been addressed to their employers by correspondents in Scotland. Mr. Peacock applied for a remand, to obtain time to complete the evidence. The prisoner was then removed from the bar.

Post Office Robbery.—On Tuesday *Hester Larkin*, wife of the letter-carrier who was examined on Monday, charged with stealing two letters containing 700*l.*, was placed at the bar, charged with being concerned with her husband in stealing another letter containing fifty-five sovereigns; and a servant girl, named *Anne Ware*, was charged on suspicion of robbing her of the amount. The prisoners were brought up in the custody of a city constable, No. 132, who stated that about half-past five o'clock on Monday evening he was called to a public-house in Golden Lane, which is kept by Mr. Duffy, where he found the prisoners drinking, and the prisoner (Larkin) immediately informed him she had lost a sum of money she kept in a glove since she had entered the other prisoner's company, but she refused to give her in charge on suspicion of having stolen the same, and after some conversation upon the subject, they agreed to accompany him to the station-house, where they were both searched, but nothing being found, witness proceeded to the lodgings of Larkin, in Golden Lane, accompanied by a sergeant and Mr. Duffy, for the purpose of making a further search, as he had been previously informed that her husband was in custody on a charge of stealing letters from the Post Office containing considerable sums of money; and the room being in great disorder, Mr. Duffy searched the fire-place, which was prepared ready to be lighted, and he took from the grate the fifty-five sovereigns produced. Mr. Twyford asked what the prisoner Larkin said when the money was found? Witness replied that she did not wish her companion to be locked up, at the same time laying claim to the money, which she wanted to get possession of, but which being denied her, they were again taken to the station-house on suspicion of having stolen the property. The account given by Larkin was, that she had saved the entire of the money while in service, and had changed it for Victoria sovereigns. The prisoners seemed to have been drinking, and, on being brought to Guildhall, they were ordered to be conveyed to this court, where the original charge was disposed of. The prisoner Ware being called on by the court, said she lived with a family at Windsor, and having a friend who lately lost a child, she went to the funeral, where she fell in with the other prisoner and her husband. Her brother was with her, and Mrs. Larkin told him she was in great trouble, in consequence of an error her husband had lately fallen into, which she accompanied by falling into violent hysterics. Her brother thinking something serious would happen, directed her (Ware) to take her in a cab to her lodgings, which she did, and on the way she still continued in the hysterics. On getting into the room she became much better, and requested that she (Ware) would look about for her bank-book, which she could not find, but was surprised on discovering the glove containing the sovereigns, which she instantly gave up to Mrs. Larkin. She then went to the house of Mrs. Duffy, where they remained taking a little refreshment; and Mrs. Larkin becoming rather loquacious, accused her of taking the fifty-five sovereigns which she had at the moment missed. Mr. Peacock applied to have the money detained, as he had every reason to suspect it was the proceeds of the contents of a letter which had been stolen from the Post Office about a fortnight back. Constable Peak said when he searched the lodgings he found a quantity of duplicates for articles pledged very recently, from which he was led to infer that Larkin and his wife were in distressed circumstances. Mr. Twyford had some doubts that he could detain either of the prisoners, unless the officer was prepared to prove that a letter containing the exact sum had been stolen from the Post Office at the time in question. Mr. Peacock said the discovery was made in such an unexpected manner, he was not prepared with such evidence as would convict either of the prisoners with stealing the letters, or receiving their contents. Mr. Twyford said the safest way of disposing of such would be to discharge both the prisoners, and order the sovereigns to be detained. The prisoners then left the bar.

On Saturday the Honourable William R. Tuchet was again brought before Mr. Twyford, on the charge of shooting at Mr. Smith, a gunsmith, in High Holborn. Mr. Clarkson attended on behalf of Mr. Tuchet, and the case of Mr. Smith was conducted by a solicitor. Mr. Clarkson inquired whether Mr. Smith was well enough to attend to-day and give evidence? In answer to which the constable, who apprehended Mr. Tuchet, produced the following certificate from St. Bartholomew's Hospital:—

"I certify that the pistol bullet has been extracted from the back of the patient, Thomas Smith, and part of the lumbar vertebræ has also come away. Mr. Smith is now out of danger, but could not be removed without considerable risk. "George Royde, House Surgeon.

"St. Bartholomew's Hospital, August 10. 1844."

Mr. Twyford, then addressing Mr. Tuchet, said that being the case, he must remand him again for another fortnight, and by that time, in all probability, Mr. Smith would be able to attend. He was happy to hear, for his (Mr. Tuchet's) sake, as well as that of the unfortunate sufferer himself, that he was out of danger. The prisoner bowed to the magistrate, and was then removed from the bar.

Worship Street.—Robberies by a Gentleman.—A very gentleman-like and remarkably finely proportioned young man, named *Octavius Clarke*, the son of an eminent deceased divine, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with stealing a gold watch, a number of articles of jewellery, a quantity of wearing apparel, and other articles, the property of Mr. Daniel Stalker Leese, a gentleman residing at No. 13. Haberdasher's Place, Hoxton. Jane Weatherall, servant to Mrs. Anne Hetherington, a widow lady, in whose house the prosecutor resides, stated that Mr. Leese left home shortly before eleven o'clock on the morning of Wednesday the 17th ult., and that directly after he had done so the prisoner, whom she recognised as a friend of the prosecutor, rung the door bell, and on her answering it he wished her good morning, and walked directly upstairs into Mr. Leese's sitting-room, where he asked for hot water to shave with. She procured him a jugful, and the prisoner politely thanked her, and directed her to take the water into the prosecutor's bed-room, which she did, and was followed there by the prisoner, who then turned to her with a matter-of-course air and said, "Jane, Mr. Leese says that you are to let me have his valise out of the closet, and you are to put his shooting coat into it." The prisoner was making preparations to shave himself, and witness not being able to find the coat, the prisoner suggested that it might be in the sitting-room, and directed her to take the valise with her and put the coat in it. Witness went down stairs and packed up the things, leaving the prisoner in the bed-room, where he remained about twenty minutes, and then came down with another coat of the prosecutor's, a velvet one, upon his arm. He next asked her to call a cab for him, which she did, and on returning with it met the prisoner at the garden-gate, holding in his hand the valise, which having placed in the cab, he good humouredly wished her good by, and saying, "I dare say, Jane, we shall not be home till near ten to-night," drove off. Mr. Leese stated that he had known the prisoner, who was most respectably connected, for several years, and on the 15th ult. received a note from him stating that he should call upon him the next day. The succeeding morning he accordingly did call, and passed the greater part of the day with him. On the morning of the 17th he left home, leaving all his property safe, but on returning in the evening was informed by the servant that the prisoner had been again, and taken away his valise and coat by his directions. Knowing the scape-grace character of the prisoner, and that he had sent him with no such directions, his suspicions became excited, and he immediately went to his drawers in the bed-room, one of which, where he kept his jewellery, he could not open with his key; and on examining this drawer he found that it had already been forced open and broken. On pulling the drawer out he discovered that his gold watch, two finger rings, a gold breast pin, two gold watch keys, and two mounted razors in a case had been stolen from it; while from another drawer had been taken a blue cloth cap, silk stock, one of his shirts, and a pair of socks. As it was perfectly manifest that no one but the prisoner had taken the articles, he caused a description of the property, together with that of the prisoner's person, to be advertised in the "Hue and Cry," and this led to his apprehension. The prisoner had formerly been in the navy, which he had been obliged to leave in consequence of robbing his mess, and while filling that situation had tattooed his arms with the figure of our Saviour, and representations of the sun, moon, and various stars. These the witness had noticed while the prisoner was washing himself at his house one day, and accordingly included them in his description of him in the "Hue and Cry." After the prisoner had been taken into custody he wrote witness a letter, requesting him not to prosecute so old a friend as he had been, and beseeching him to call upon his (the prisoner's) mother at her estate in Essex, and arrange the affair with her; but witness did not think it proper to do so, and now put this letter in evidence against him. John Dennett, footman in the service of Captain Chappel, 17, Queen Street, May Fair, with whom the prisoner was on visiting terms, stated that he met the prisoner on Monday, the 15th ult., in Half-moon Street, Piccadilly, with a valise in his hand. The prisoner said that he wished to leave it somewhere till he was able to go down and see his mother, and witness promised to leave it for him at the Sun public-house, in Sun Court, in that neighbourhood. The prisoner accompanied him there, and saw him deliver it to the landlady, when they came out together and parted at the door. Sergeant Rogers, C 5, stated that, from information he had received, he went, at half-past twelve o'clock on Monday night, the 5th instant, to a house in Queen Street, May Fair, where he saw the prisoner, to whom he read the description in the "Hue and Cry," and told him he must take him. The prisoner merely replied "Very well," and on examining his arms witness found the marks described by the prosecutor on them. Witness placed the prisoner in a cab, and on the road to the station, the prisoner told him that it was of no use troubling any witnesses to prove the charge, as it was his intention to make a full acknowledgment of the whole. Witness told him not to be so rash, when he answered, in a tone of poignant regret, that he wished sincerely that he had been shot, for he had done it through spite. Witness afterwards saw the witness Dennett, and from what he had told him he went to the Sun public-house, where he found the valise, containing a shirt and silk stock, a razor and razor-case, which he now produced. These the prosecutor immediately identified as forming part of the property he had lost. The prisoner, in a tone of despondency, declined saying anything, and he was fully committed for trial on this charge. The prisoner was then charged with stealing a horse, the property of Mr. Samuel Smoothy, a farmer, at Birdbrook, near Clare, in Essex. This prosecutor stated, that he held his farm on a tenancy from one of the prisoner's aunts, and had seen the prisoner repeatedly while residing with his mother on her estate at Yeldham, in Essex. On the 23d of February last, he received a note from the prisoner, requesting him to lend him his mare, and he accordingly sent the animal by one of witness's servants to Haverhill, in Suffolk, for him. In the evening the prisoner called with the mare at the witness's father's house, and took tea with the family, promising, on leaving, to send the mare back by two o'clock the next day. Witness had never seen the animal since, nor the prisoner either, till he found him in custody at this court on the preceding charge; when, on asking him what he had done with his mare, he replied that the animal had fallen sick, and that he had disposed of her at a sale near Smithfield, for 3*l.*, the real worth of the mare being 15*l.* The prisoner, with increased despondency, if possible, declined offering any observations on this case also, and was likewise fully committed for trial upon this charge. Sergeant Rogers then stated that he had found on the prisoner's person a great number of duplicates relating to valuable property; and as he was satisfied that some of these, if not the whole, were connected with other robberies committed by the prisoner, he prayed the magistrate to remand the prisoner that he might have time to carry out his investigations. Mr. Bingham immediately acceded to this request, and remanded the prisoner.

Union Hall.—A Female Sailor.—*Sarah Bignell*, a female about seventeen, was placed at the bar before Mr. Cottingham, charged with stealing three half-crowns from her father, a sub-sorter in the General Post Office. The father stated that about fifteen months ago he obtained her a situation as lady's maid in a family in Belgrave Square. While there she formed a connection with some man, who induced her to leave her situation about three months ago, when she returned home. She refused to enter service again, but, until a month ago, last night, behaved with great propriety. In the middle of the night in question she absconded, taking with her all her clothing, and breaking open a box, from which she took three half-crowns. He saw nothing more of her until the previous night, when she called in male attire to bid farewell to her brother. His son's mistress, knowing she had absconded, detained her until he gave her into custody. Gravestock, M 7, said that when she was apprehended she was dressed as a sailor, and her hair was cut quite short. She said that she was going to Italy in a vessel about to sail this morning from the London Docks. The father stated that he believed the prisoner had been seduced by some villain, who wanted to entice her to leave her friends and the country. Mr. Cottinghom asked the prisoner what reason she could assign for absconding from her situation and her father's house, and assuming male attire? Prisoner replied that she had been living with a midshipman, with whom she was going to sea in his vessel. Mr. Cottingham asked her where she had been for the last month. Prisoner answered, "I shan't tell you." The father said that that was all the information he could get from her. She was extremely obstinate. Prisoner stated that she was with the midshipman last evening in Ratcliffe Highway. She refused, however, to state his name, or the name of the vessel. She became acquainted with him when she lived in Belgrave Square, about fifteen months ago. He induced her to leave her situation and her father's roof. Mr. Cottingham told her that she was on the road to ruin, if not ruined already. She had better return to her father's home, and break up her acquaintance with the midshipman, who merely wanted to take her to some foreign country, and leave her to want and misery. He asked her whether she would return home. She replied in the negative. She intended to go with the midshipman. Mr. Cottingham said he should take care she did not. He would remand her until Friday, and in the mean time he hoped a little reflection in prison would alter her intentions. If not, he should commit her to Newgate for robbing her father, when she would be sent to sea in a different manner to what she expected. The prisoner, who displayed the utmost indifference during the examination, was then removed.

Hammersmith.—Omnibus Fares.—A gentleman named *Armstrong*, living in Mount Street, Berkeley Square, attended before Mr. Clive, the sitting magistrate, to answer a summons for the non-payment of an omnibus fare. Evidence was given by John Perrin, conductor of the omnibus, No. 2043., as to the defendant riding with the omnibus on Sunday the 28th ult., from Knightsbridge to Black Lion Lane, Hammersmith, and on alighting refused to pay a shilling, the amount of the legal fare. Mr. Armstrong said he did not deny that he had refused to pay a shilling for the short distance he had ridden with the omnibus. He had done so on public grounds, with a view to have the point settled as to what was the legal fare, and whether the conductors or drivers of omnibuses have the power to charge what they please. He and several of his friends had suffered so much from such impositions, that he was determined to have the opinion of a magistrate on the point. Mr. Clive said, by the act of Parliament under which Mr. Armstrong had been summoned (Metropolitan Carriages Act, 6 & 7 Victoria, c. 86.), the 7th section enacted that "the proprietor of every metropolitan stage carriage shall in the inside of every such carriage keep distinctly painted in a conspicuous manner, a table of fares to be demanded of passengers by such carriage, and the fares therein specified shall be the only legal fares, and may be recovered by the driver or conductor as in the case of hackney carriages, in a summary way before any justice of the peace, and every proprietor making default in the premises shall forfeit the sum of 20*s.* for every offence." By the 33d section of the same act it is also enacted, that every driver or conductor who shall demand more than the legal fare from any passenger, or who shall refuse to admit and carry at the lawful fare any passenger for whom there is room, or to whose admission no reasonable objection is made, is liable to a similar penalty. His (Mr. Clive's) opinion, therefore, was that the proprietor of every metropolitan stage carriage had the right of putting up whatever table of fares he pleased, and of recovering these fares by summons before a magistrate. There was nothing to prevent an omnibus proprietor from putting in his vehicle, "Fares, Sundays, 5*s.*, Mondays, 1*s.* 6*d.*, Tuesdays, 2*s.* 6*d.*," and so on for each day in the week. Any of them might do so, and could recover such fares, it being optional with the public to ride in omnibuses so priced. Proof was then gone into that in the omnibus in question the fares were as follow:—"Fares 1*s.*, four miles 6*d.*, Sundays 1*s.*"—Mr. Armstrong was accordingly adjudged to pay the fare, with costs.

Gravesend.—Shameful Conduct of the Gravesend Watermen.—Two young watermen, named *Applecoy* and *Davis*, appeared before Messrs. Oakes and Tickner, at the Town Hall, to answer a complaint preferred by the admiral and commander of the Russian frigate Aurora, now lying off the Terrace Pier, for having created a great disturbance on board that vessel, and threatened serious injury to the officers and crew. Lieutenant Leatsham Nicholi, of the Aurora, who spoke the English language in a very intelligible manner, deposed that on Sunday afternoon there was such a large influx of visitors on board the frigate, and about fifty boats attached to her, that he was directed by the admiral and captain to clear the boats from off her, as the tide was running down fast, and fears were entertained that she would drive away from her moorings. He accordingly, with a party of sailors, got into one of the ship's boats and proceeded round the frigate for the purpose of clearing the craft, when, on coming up to the prisoners, he directed them to release their boat from the frigate, which they refused, saying "that they were on their own river, and could do as they liked." He replied that they certainly could go where they liked, but they ought not to hold on to a ship contrary to orders, and from the frigate they must immediately move. Notwithstanding, however, such request, they still held on, and finding that there was no likelihood of their obeying his command, he directed his sailors to cut away the painter (rope) and thus cast the boat adrift. No sooner was that accomplished than the prisoners gave vent to the most foul language, and swore that they would "do" for witness and his men. One of them hoisted his oar and attempted to strike the man that cut the rope, whilst the other came up to him, shook his clenched fist in his face, and vowed serious injury. They continued their menacing and disgusting conduct, when he informed them that he should seek the assistance of the magistrates, and they replied that they did not care for him or the magistrates either. Mr. Oakes: Pray, then, did they really strike you or any of the crew? Witness: Oh no, Sir, but they would if they had been near enough to the sailors. They used very foul words. Mr. Oakes: I for one, Sir, am very sorry that your feelings should have been outraged by the prisoners, who belong to a class of persons that have realised a considerable emolument by the officers of the frigate very considerately throwing it open to the public view of the visitors who frequent this town. Has there been any complaint against the general conduct of the visitors? Witness: No, Sir, all very good, and much gratified. The defendants were then asked what explanation they had to offer respecting their conduct? They assured the bench that the tide was running so strong in that part of the river where the frigate was lying, that they were forced to hold on by her, as they could not make the least head-way by rowing. They admitted raising the oar to the sailor who cut the rope, but as for making use of bad language, they denied in the most positive manner, although, continued the defendants, they expressed themselves very badly. Mr. Oakes: Then do you know the Russian language? Defendants: No, sir. Mr. Oakes: Then pray how do you know that they used such language as you have attributed to them? The defendants were mute, and evidently considered that they had made their case worse. The bench consulted, and after a brief pause, Mr. Oakes observed that the defendants were fined 10*s.* and costs each, and he trusted that Lieutenant Nicholi would convey to the officers of the Aurora an expression of the deep regret of the bench that such an occurrence should have taken place after the great indulgence and courtesy they had shown to the town. Lieutenant Nicholi then bowed to the magistrates and withdrew. The defendants paid the amount of their fines.

Cats' Meat and Horses' Tongues.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Elephant and Castle, King's Road, St. Pancras, on the body of John King, aged 14 years. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was a deputy vender of cats' meat, and got from his employer 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, and his breakfast and dinner each day. On Monday last he knocked at the door of a customer in Henry Street, Hampstead Road, and the instant the door was open he fell into the passage and died. He was subject to fits. The coroner.—His must have been a very laborious occupation, for he must have travelled a long distance with a large quantity of meat, which I understand is sold at 1*d.* per lb. before any profit could be realised. A juror.—Oh dear no; cats' meat is sold at 3*d.* and 4*d.* per lb., and he would not have to wheel more at any time in his barrow than half a cwt. A good cats' meat walk is a fine fortune, and the proprietor would not sell his vested interest for a trifle. The coroner.—I believe it is boiled horseflesh they sell. Did any of you ever see them sell for cats' meat boiled horses' tongues? A juror.—Never. The coroner.—To be sure you never did. They are salted and dried, and sold for ox's tongues. A juror.—Yes, many of the so-called pickled and cured neat's tongues come from the knacker's yard. The coroner.—It requires, I am told, a nice palate to distinguish the flavour of an ox's tongue from that of a horse. I do not see why it should not be so. A gentleman.—The prejudice against equine flesh is not universal. The celebrated sausages of Arles, in the south of France, are principally composed of ass's flesh and condiments. They are considered a great delicacy, easy of digestion, and extremely *appetissant*. The jury returned a verdict of—"Natural death."

PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

In our last we announced the death of Joseph Buonaparte, and gave a sketch of his varied career. Twice a king, he died a simple citizen. In Horne's Life of Napoleon we find the following reference to the condition of Spain at the moment Joseph crossed the Pyrenees to assume the crown of that troubled and unhappy country: —

On the 9th of July, 1808, Joseph crossed the frontiers of France, and began his journey towards his capital, which he entered on the 20th, accompanied by his officers of state, the principal grandees of Spain, and the entire assembly of notables, in the midst of a great concourse of people, and a profound and ominous silence. Joseph had become, in fact, the nominal king of a country, which was in open revolt against his authority from one end to the other. In Catalonia, Valencia, Andalusia, Estremadura, Galicia, and the Asturias, the cry of war had been raised, — the people were gathering, and fiercely declaring their resolution never to submit to the French yoke. Ferdinand VII. was proclaimed, and the new constitutional act burned by the common hangman, even in towns from which the smoke of the French camps could be seen. The rising was everywhere begun by the lower classes. The rich, the men in office, the soldiery, would have submitted, but the people forced them into insurrection, and some horrible murders were the result of their first resistance. The influence of the priests was exerted to the utmost, and in all directions. Signs and miracles, in various places, were declared to show that the Deity had identified the cause of the Spaniards with his own. Large drops of sweat had been seen to trickle down the face of "Our Lady of battles;" and a clinking of arms was heard on the tomb of St. James.

Are not the priests of Spain still the mainsprings of the miseries of their country?



JOSEPH BUONAPARTE.

NEW CHURCH AT KENSALL GREEN.

On Thursday se'nnight, the consecration of the church of St. John, Kensall Green, was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of the principal clergy and laity of the district. The church in question, which is to supply the wants of the extreme ends of five parishes, viz. St. Luke, Chelsea (in which parish it is situated), St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, St. Mary's, Paddington, St. Paul's, Hammersmith, and St. Mary's, Willesden, is situated on the north side of the Harrow Road, almost immediately opposite the principal entrance of the General Cemetery at Kensall Green. It has been erected upon a quarter of an acre of ground, the gift of the authorities of All Souls College, Oxford, and is of the old Norman structure, after designs by Mr. H. E. Kendall, jun., architect, of Brunswick Square, the builders being Messrs. Cooper and Davies, of Castle Street, Southwark. The church is in length from 80 to 90 feet, and width from 44 to 45 feet, composed of yellow brick with flint; the windows of stained glass, with a marigold window over the altar-piece. At the west end are two towers, each about 80 feet high, each tower being surmounted by five terminals of a cross. The west entrance consists also of a porch, forming an arch of singular beauty, decorated in the old Norman style, with dentals and dogs' toothings. The church, which has one gallery, in which there is an organ at the west end, is capable of containing about 500 persons. It is 44 feet 2 inches wide, and 82 feet long, and has a stained roof, with open tracing. The cost is about 3000*l.*, of which 500*l.* is supplied by the Church Building Society, leaving 600*l.* deficient.



NEW CHURCH, KENSALL GREEN.

PORTSMOUTH REGATTA.

This nationally characteristic entertainment commenced on Wednesday se'nnight, the conflicting state of the elements preventing its taking place on Tuesday, as originally announced. The weather was delightfully fine, a splendid breeze blowing, and every facility afforded by the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Superintendent for the enjoyment of the sport by having a clear field made by moving all obstructions out of the way. The harbour presented a most enlivening spectacle, every vessel being decorated with some gay ensigns, and the Excellent and Victory, line-of-battle ships, magnificently decorated with flags and signals of varied hue, from every mast and spar down to the water's edge. Along the banks of the harbour, on either side, were erected booths and tents of every size and shape, where music and other auxiliaries were going on. Vessels for the accommodation of the subscribers and their friends were moored in the most eligible positions for commanding a view of the whole proceedings. The bands of the 76th and 59th Regiments were stationed, one on board the Echo steamer (kindly granted for public use on the occasion by Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker), the other on board the starting vessel, which ever and anon lent their joyous strains to the animating scene. Indeed, the *tout ensemble* of the whole was very good.

At about twelve o'clock the gun for starting was fired, when four fishing vessels of 28 tons commenced running for a piece of plate of the value of 15*l.* They started in gallant style, and came in in the following order: — William and Frank, blue, 1; No Joke, union, 2; Dove, white and red, 3; George and William, red, 4.

Second Race. — This was by third-class sailing wherries, not exceeding 23 feet long. First prize 3*l.*, second prize 2*l.* 10*s.*, third prize 1*l.* 10*s.* Decided as under: — Mary Ann (Butler), red, 1; Forget me not (Moore), green, 2; Charming Nancy (West), white and red cross, 3.

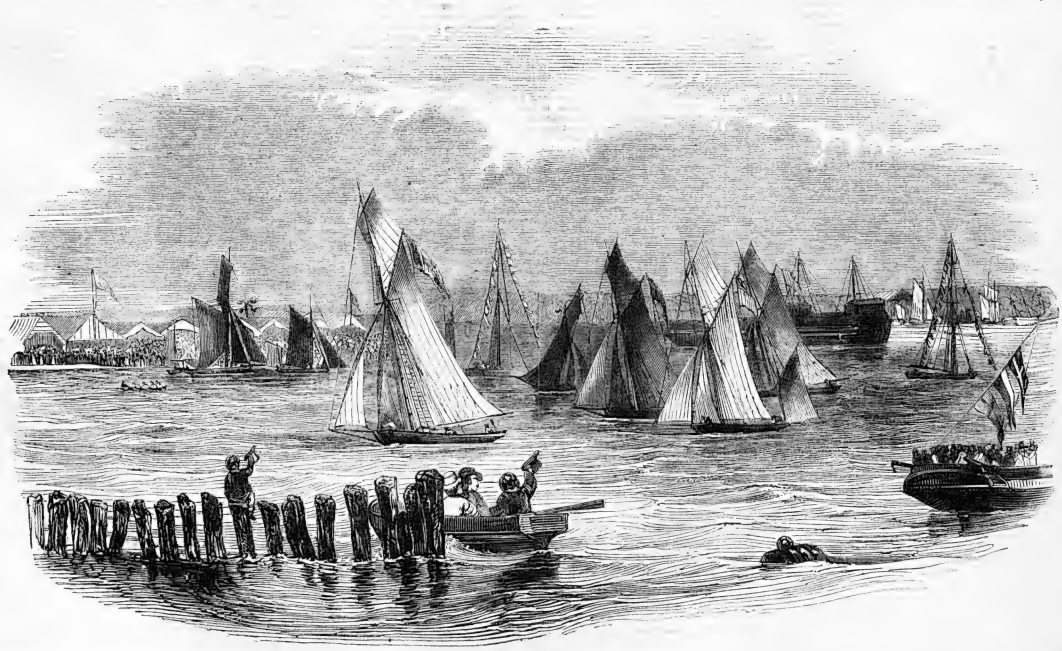
Third Race. — For a piece of plate, value 10*l.*, by yachts of 10 and under 15 tons: — Termagant (Wright), red and white, 1; Mazeppa (Bromley), red, with white cross, 2; Gleam (Roberts), blue, 3; Susan, white, with red cross, 4.

Fourth Race. — This was by two handsome galleys, rowed by women, boats and crews both from Plymouth. The boats were constructed expressly for the purpose, and arrived from Plymouth, together with their crews, in the Brunswick steamer the previous evening. Their course was from the starting vessel round the Victory, across to the Gosport side, and round the starting vessel three times. First prize 5*l.*, second prize 3*l.* The race was well contested, although one of the boats was manifestly superior in construction to the other, and terminated as follows: — Venus (Waterman) red ensign, 1; Enterprise (Brunswick), blue ensign, 2.

The Fifth Race was contested by four rowing wherries. First prize 3*l.* 10*s.*, second prize 2*l.*, third prize 1*l.* Won as follows: — Slaney (Turrell), white, 1; Wild Duck (Turrell), red and white, 2; Alarm (Everry), red, 3.

Sixth Race. — First class sailing wherries, not exceeding 24 feet long. First prize 8*l.*, second prize 6*l.*, third prize 4*l.* A splendid run, well contested: — Alarm (J. Main), white and red, 1; Venus (R. Main), white, black ball, 2; Friends (W. Main), jack, 3.

The Seventh Race was by skiffs under 14 feet, rowed by two boys, for prizes of 15*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.* Hunt the Squirrel followed, and created unanimous mirth. After a very heavy pull the prize was decided, This concluded the first day's sport.



PORTSMOUTH REGATTA.

SECOND DAY.

The weather on Thursday was pleasant in the morning, although strong winds continued to blow. About noon it began to get squally, and several smart claps of thunder, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, ushered in the commencement of the sport.

The First Match, in consequence of some misunderstanding, did not commence till past two. It was between yachts of 15, and under 20 tons, and resulted as follows: —Prize, a piece of plate, value 20*l.*: — Termagant (Wright, Esq.), red and white, 1; Susan (Hayter, Esq.), white, and red cross, 2. Three started, the third being a yawl, but she was unable to stand the wind and sea outside the harbour, and was compelled to return, after going nearly as far as the King's Rooms. The Susan, the same vessel which lost her mast yesterday, was almost equally unfortunate to-day, having carried away her flag-staff by fouling the starting vessel in the outset, and in the second heat lost her bowsprit at Spithead.

The Second Match was with second class sailing wherries, under 24 feet long. First prize 5*l.*, second prize 3*l.*, third prize 2*l.* Adjudged as under: — Johnny Broom (Barron), blue, 1; Dream (Nelthorp), blue peter, 2; Charming Nancy (West), St. George's cross, 3. Two others started, Otho and Eudora, but they had no chance.

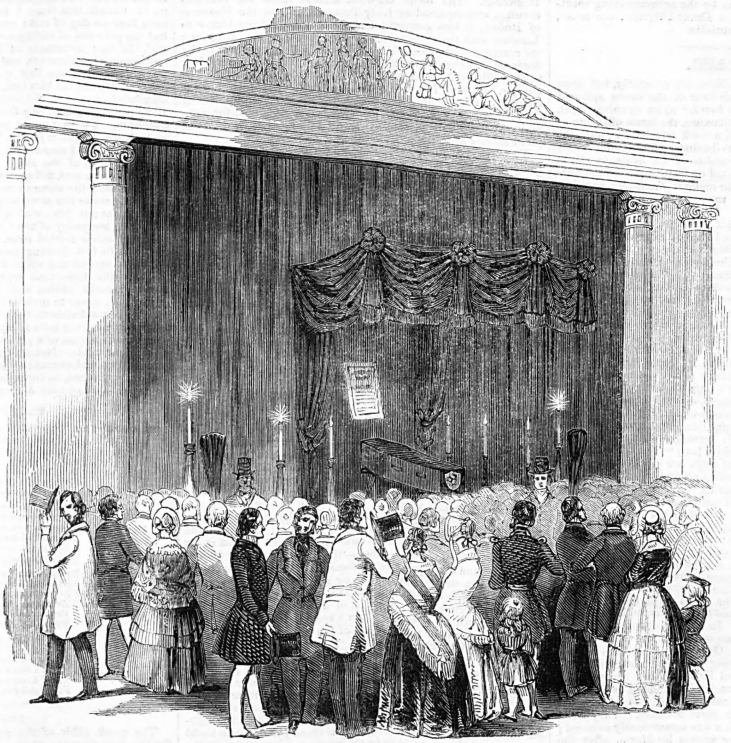
The Third Match was formed by her Majesty's ordinary sailing boats, and was a very pretty sight, nineteen vessels having started, all rigged alike, and decorated with a large distinguishing flag each, for three prizes — 3*l.*, 2*l.* 10*s.*, and 1*l.* 10*s.*, which were adjudged as follows: — Edinburgh, red, blue vertical, 1; Java, yellow, 2; Pitt, white, and black cross, 3.

The Fourth Match was by small yachts under 10 tons, for a prize of 5*l.*: — Fancy (Neale), red 1; Prince Albert (Lewis), blue, 2; Widgeon (Linger), Dutch, 3. The last was considerably distanced.

The Fifth Match was between the Plymouth women in their two light galleys, and the crews and steersmen having exchanged boats, the result of yesterday's race was to-day reversed. First prize 5*l.*, second prize 3*l.*

The Sixth Match was for a first prize of 3*l.* 10*s.*, second prize of 2*l.*, and third prize of 1*l.* 10*s.*, between first class rowing wherries, rowed by four men each, the same as yesterday, but which terminated differently: — Alarm (Everry), red, 1; Slaney (Turrell), white, 2; Friend (Smith), blue, 3; Wild Duck (Turrell), red, and white cross, 4.

A duck hunt (one of the Plymouth women being the duck) for a prize of 1*l.*, terminated the sports amidst universal mirth.



DR. DALTON'S REMAINS LYING IN STATE IN THE TOWN HALL.

FUNERAL OF DR. DALTON.

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13. — Yesterday the mortal remains of this highly-esteemed individual were interred in a vault in Ardwick Cemetery, about a mile and a half distant from this town. The committee had made arrangements to make the funeral as public as possible, and much credit is due to them for the excellent regulations made. The body of the doctor lay in state at the town hall on Saturday, and the public were allowed to pass through the room during the greater part of the day. At eleven o'clock yesterday the procession moved from the town hall in the following order. About 500 members of various societies, 22 carriages, 300 gentlemen, 10 carriages, 100 members of the various institutions, 36 carriages, the last of which contained the mayor of Manchester, 4 mutes. The hearse was drawn by six horses. Six mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each, containing the relatives and friends of the doctor, followed by the members of the Philosophical Society, of which Dr. Dalton has been the president for many years. The procession moved through the principal streets of the town, and was joined near the cemetery by a large body of the Society of Friends, of which Dr. Dalton was a member. Most of the mills and workshops were closed, as were also the whole of the shops in the principal streets of the town. The vault in which the body was laid was allowed to remain open until five o'clock in the evening, during which period many thousand persons viewed the coffin. Much credit is due to the mayor and corporation for the excellent manner they conducted the procession, and preserved it from interruption, and honour is done to the town by this evidence of public respect to the memory of the author of the "Atomic Theory."

FINE ARTS.

A Series of Illustrations to Sintram and his Companions. Drawn on wood by Henry C. Selous, and engraved by Charles Gray. J. Burns.

The allegorical romance of Sintram and his Companions, by Baron de la Motte Fouqué, has of late become almost as familiar to the English reader as its companion volume, the story of "Peter Schlemihl, the Shadowless Man." For this popular acquaintance with two characteristic German works we are indebted to Brother Jonathan; and since the obligation is generally all on the other side of the Atlantic, English generosity may well be displayed by proclaiming the fact, that of late years America has furnished us with several very excellent translations from European continental authors. Through this channel "Undine" was first made popular amongst us; the New York edition being no copyright in London, our keen-eyed caterers of cheap books at once took hold of it, and lo! we have "Undine"—a beautiful conception beautifully wrought out—at a price reckoned in pence. Following the graceful spirit came, equally cheap, the real-life, simple-minded, and pure-toned stories of Frederika Bremer, to afford, fresh from Sweden, morals and amusement for many an English fireside. Anon, a host of German translations were gained from the same source; many of which, in the editions of Mr. Burns, we have from time to time had occasion to notice. The success, we presume, of the German story has induced the same publisher to call in the now recognised genius of Mr. Selous to illustrate Sintram. How he has fulfilled the task the thousands who possess his Art Union outlines will readily conceive; to those who have not seen that admirable series, we may say that the spirit of the text has been with great feeling transferred to the illustrations, and that Sintram becomes still more interesting when companioned by these engravings. Of course the sketches are not so bold in outline as those of "Pilgrim's Progress," because a small wood block affords less scope than a copper or steel plate for breadth and freedom. The drawings are, of course, more minute; and, to some extent, fineness of execution and littleness of detail necessarily take place of vigorous and chaste simplicity. Still they are all that could be expected from the materials to which the artist confines



H.C. SELOUS DEL. C.GRAY. SC.

SINTRAM AND THE CRAZY PILGRIM.



H.C. SELOUS DEL. C.GRAY. SC.

SINTRAM RESCUED BY THE LADY GABRIELLE.

himself, as our readers may judge by the accompanying specimens: the first, Sintram and the Crazy Pilgrim; the other, Sintram rescued by the Lady Gabrielle.

THEATRES.

Her Majesty's Theatre. — Most unexpectedly, but most agreeably, we have at the eleventh hour of the opera season a novelty, which would have done honour to its opening night. It comes in shape of *Corrado d'Altamura*, the latest offspring of Frederico Ricci's musical genius, a work which has made the tour of the great musical cities, beginning at Milan, and reaching Pall Mall *via* Paris. The plaudits of La Scala, as might have been anticipated, were repeated on Saturday; for the character of the music is calculated to make it *familiarly* popular. It abounds in pleasing, graceful melodies, and the instrumentation is sparkling and elegant. Having little claim to lofty character, it loses the sombre effect produced on a mixed audience by many of the most elevated musical compositions; but then what is wanting in the sublime is made amends for in its complement of the beautiful. Content to amuse, the author avoids, at least, the charge of dulness; and if he gains no laurels for high genius, he also escapes the blame of plunging into those follies and vices which genius so often has to answer for. As regards the experiment of its production, the manager has done wisely; for *Corrado d'Altamura* abounds in charming *bits* of song — things to hang about the memory; it is full of drawing-room music; which, heard at the opera, from the lips of Grisi and Mario, will not fail to find its way most rapidly into ten thousand music folios, and hence attain a general reputation. The libretto is founded on a popular Italian story. *Delizia*, a Sicilian maiden, loves *Roggero*, a youth whom her father *Corrado*, a noble of decayed fortunes, has nurtured in his house. They exchange vows, of course, and the gentleman who is no better than he should be, gives his betrothed a ring in token of his faith. But ambition shares with love "the empire of *Roggero's* breast," and whilst words of troth are yet warm upon his lips, he covertly makes love to *Delizia's* friend, the rich daughter of Palermo's *Chancellor*. Prospering in his suit, he is on the eve of marriage with the deceived maiden's wealthy rival, when *Bonello*, who also loves *Delizia*, discovers the treachery, and displays it to *Corrado* and his daughter. They hasten to the scene of the intended matrimonial rites, denounce and disgrace the perjured lover, who at once loses his wife, and, of course, better still — her fortune. We next find *Delizia* in a nunnery, to which, soon after, *Roggero*, driven by remorse, and in disguise as a monk, seeks admission, when he meets the injured *Corrado*. On his knees he seeks forgiveness, but the old man is inexorable. The laws of honour demand a reference to the sword, and *Roggero* falls. In his last agonies, he seeks and finds the pardon of his injured mistress; and thus ends the *libretto* of *Corrado d'Altamura*. Grisi was the charming but cheated *Delizia*; Favanti, the loving and unsuccessful *Bonello*; Mario the faithless *Roggero*; and Fornasari the haughty and injured father. With such singers, having told the character of the music, it would be superfluous to say it was sung well; but one or two of the gems we must mention. They were, "Forse, ah, forse," by Grisi, which was unanimously encored; "La tua bocca," sung behind the scenes by Mario, after the style of "Come e gentil," in *Don Pasquale*; and an opening adagio, "Mentre a te," by Favanti. Amongst the scenic effects, we must also, in justice to its beauty, particularise the interior of the convent, with the light streaming through the painted glass, and solemn music telling of a mortal about to renounce the world and its vanities, — of a girl young and beautiful, voluntarily inducing a living death by taking the veil. Our artist has also found another group worthy of his pencil.

At Sadlers' Wells the "legitimate drama" still holds its own under the sway of Mrs. Warner and Mr. Phelps; indeed, at the present moment, this suburban theatre is one of the most attractive in the great metropolis.

ECHOES OF THE GREEN ROOM.

There is now, at the rooms of Messrs. Graves, Pall Mall, a marble bust of Favanti, by Mr. J. Jones, which certainly excels any of the numerous works of this artist which excited attention at the recent exhibition. It is a remarkable likeness of the vocalist, and is elaborately finished.

Her Majesty's Theatre was on Tuesday honoured by the presence of the Prince of Prussia. The *Don Pasquale* was substituted, by the express command of the Queen, to meet his Royal Highness's earnest desire to witness this beautiful work.

Signor Cittadini gave a concert on Saturday evening, at Mr. Blagrove's rooms, in Mortimer Street, and there was a considerable attendance of visitors. The list of pieces was long, and the singers were by no means few — the principal names being Mr. Handel Gear, Miss Messent, Miss Emily Badger, Miss Sara Flower, and several others of no public report whatever. Mr. Frederick Chatterton played a fantasia on the harp, and Mr. Blagrove one on the violin.

Duprez, who had purchased from M. Aguado, formerly banker to the court of Spain, an hotel in the Rue Turgot, valued at from 200,000f. to 300,000f., for a certain sum of money and a life annuity of 20,000f., has, by the death of the annuitant, become possessed of the property after the payment of only one or two years' annuity.

The Brighton Theatre was opened for the season last week, under the management of Mr. Hooper, lessee of the Bath Theatre.

The indefatigable Mr. Batty has brought from the Continent some eminent equestrians, male and female, who made their first appearance on Monday night.

A new ballet has been brought out at the Academie Royale, Paris, and has had much success, being amusing in itself, well executed by *danseurs* and charming *danseuses*, well got up, and embellished with prettier scenery than the Academie ordinarily thinks it necessary to employ. The title of the ballet is *Eucharis*.

Mdlle. Rachel has returned to Paris, and has re-appeared at the Theatre Français.

M. Jacquinot, a new singer, who has distinguished himself greatly at various Parisian concerts during the last season, is about to be received as a candidate for his *debut* at the Opera Comique. He will no doubt acquit himself of this preparatory essay with great talent. He is a pupil of M. Savant, of the Rue Repelletier, at Paris, one of the most eminent and most celebrated musicians in the French capital.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have been amusing the good people of Jersey with their performances. A more enthusiastic reception was never experienced.

Grisi, Favanti, Mario, F. Lablache, and others, sing at a concert, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on the 23d instant, given by Mr. Machin, the vocalist, under the patronage of Her Majesty and Prince Albert.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Death of Viscount Powerscourt. — We have to announce the death of Richard Viscount Powerscourt,, which took place on Sunday morning, the 11th instant, at the Crown Hotel, Rochester. The noble viscount arrived there the previous evening, accompanied by Lady Powerscourt and the Countess of Roden, in two carriages and four, *en route* from Dover to London, with their several domestics. On their alighting from the carriage, a considerable alteration in the countenance of the deceased nobleman was observed, causing considerable anxiety to his noble relatives around him. Mr. Bell, surgeon, of Rochester, was sent for, and found his noble patient in the last stage of consumption. Dr. Smith, the chief medical officer of the establishment at Fort Pitt, having also been sent for, pronounced the noble viscount to be in a dying state, and he expired shortly after ten o'clock the next morning.

The Bishop of Newfoundland's Church Ship. — Some interest has been lately excited by the fitting out of a schooner for the use of the Bishop of the remote colony of Newfoundland in his visitations. It is designed that the vessel should be also used as a church in the smaller and more remote settlements, where there is no permanent house of prayer. A very pretty yacht, the Hawk, of about sixty tons (a larger vessel would be unfit for the peculiar navigation of the narrow creeks of the island), has been given to the Bishop of Newfoundland by a private clergyman, Mr. Eden, the rector of Leigh. On Saturday the Bishop of London inspected the "Church Ship" previous to her departure, which takes place to-day; the missionaries and catechists are about to proceed to Newfoundland were addressed by his Lordship, by whom the vessel and her good purpose were at the same time solemnly committed to God's protecting care. The Hawk has been supplied with the necessary ecclesiastical fittings, such as plate, an altar, table, books, &c., for the decent celebration of divine service, by the private contributions of the friends of Bishop Feild. Many of those interested in the missions of the church were present: among them were the Rev. Dr. Grant, the Rev. Messrs. Hawkins, Dalton, James Anderson, Evans, Bowdler, Scott, Brown, Marriott, Eden, &c.; Sir Howard Douglas, M.P.; Mr. Acland, M.P.; Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank; Messrs. Brooking, Crawley, and others. The occasion was a very affecting and pleasing one, not the less so because it is one almost perhaps new to the Church of England; and we cannot but think that her missions would be more effective if similar means were more generally adopted. The Hawk attracted considerable notice when lying in the Thames, off the Brunswick pier at Blackwall; at her mast-head was displayed an ensign, one certainly new to the nautical authorities, which caused many various speculations on the river — the arms of the Bishop of Newfoundland appropriately emblazoned. This schooner will carry out five or six persons to be employed in the various works of the Newfoundland mission, as clergy, schoolmasters, &c. We understand that the cost of fitting out the Hawk, her stores, &c., will be defrayed from a special fund, which is in some measure under the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The Act for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt — The above act, which received the royal assent on Friday by commission, came into operation on Saturday, when a number of debtors who had been imprisoned in the different metropolitan prisons for debts under 20*l.* were liberated, and the same course will be adopted in all the other gaols for debt throughout the country, with the exception of those persons who stand committed for penalties due to the crown. At the same time, the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, as well as of Surrey, have given directions to the keepers of the respective gaols in the county not to take in any person whose debt is under the sum stated in the act. With some of the keepers a difficulty has arisen as to whether the clause means the amount to consist of the *bonâ fide* debt, or whether it is to include costs. If the latter were the case, the benefit would be but slight, as, for instance, some two or three thousand actions are annually brought in the Palace Court, Sheriffs' Court, and Secondaries' Court of London, Middlesex, and Surrey, in which, with but few exceptions, the debt never amounts to 20*l.*, but the costs in none of these courts are ever less than 15*l.* By the operation of this act one of the gaols will be entirely abolished, at the same time effecting a saving to the city of London of between 400*l.* and 500*l.* a year. The prison alluded to is the Borough Compter, situate in Mill Street, Tooley Street, the establishment of which consists of a chaplain, governor, matron, and turnkeys, while the class of persons committed were those taken in execution under process from the Borough Court of Record on tally bills. Strange as it may appear, yet it is no less true, that within the last seven years there has only been three persons confined within the walls of the above prison whose debt, on which the arrest was founded, exceeded 20*l.*; and by Wednesday the Borough Compter will be uninhabited, except by the governor and matron. Similar results will attend the Courts of Requests. As an instance of the immense number of persons summoned to these minor courts, some idea may be formed, when it is stated that the fees to the two clerks of the Borough Court of Requests exceeds 1200*l.* annually, and which is paid by the unfortunate debtor. As the law of arrest is thus abolished, summonses will, of course, decrease. It is said that those persons whose vested rights have been injured by the new act intend to apply, as the town clerks of the old corporation did on the passing of the Reform Act, for compensation.

The Newsvenders' West-End Provident Institution.— On Wednesday a large body of the most influential members connected with the newsvending trade, who had formed themselves into a new society to promote the objects of affording relief in sickness and old age to the more humble members of the trade, made their first excursion on board the Laurel steamer, to the Rose Cottage Inn, Richmond Hill. The present society has started into exertion, in consequence of the failure of an excursion some time since, to augment the funds of the parent institution, when circumstances rendered the trip unproductive leaving a loss to their already but too slender funds. At half past ten in the morning, the party, consisting of nearly 200 persons, including the committee, Messrs. Swallow (treasurer), Walker, Wilson, Hilton, Holl, Wells, Horne, Wright, Duncombe, Ayres, Byfield, and Hutton, embarked at Waterloo Bridge, and proceeded up the river to Richmond, accompanied by an excellent brass band, who enlivened the passage by the performance of the most popular country dances, to the great delight of the female portion of the company. At half past two the party reached the town of Richmond, and proceeded at once to the Rose Cottage Inn, where 180 persons sat down to dinner, the remainder of the company spreading themselves into pic-nic parties throughout the spacious grounds. Mr. Hutton was called to the chair, and Mr. Wright, vice. The customary loyal and patriotic toasts were given and responded to with great fervour, and the chairman (Mr. Hutton), in a brief address, stated that the new society had commenced with no feelings of envious rivalry, but with the more laudable spirit of adding to the comforts of their necessitous brethren, and promoting an interest in the diffusion of mutual good feeling. The company re-embarked, and arrived in London at ten o'clock. From the unusually large number of tickets disposed of on the occasion, a handsome sum will be realised to the infant institution.

The Game of Cricket.—Baron Alderson, a few days since, addressed the following remarks to the grand jury of the county of Suffolk:—"In a neighbouring county which I passed through on the circuit, this time, I had what I am afraid I shall not have here—a day of rest; and I went out into the country and had the pleasure of seeing a match of cricket, in which a noble earl, the lord lieutenant of his county, was playing with the tradesmen, the labourers, and all around him, and I believe he lost no respect from that course; they loved him better, but they did not respect him less. I believe that if they themselves associated more with the lower classes of society, the kingdom of England would be in a far safer, and society in a far sounder condition. I wish I could put it to the minds of all to think so, because I think it is true."

Curious and Instructive. — A stone crossed the Firth with the S.W. wind of the 5th. A single plant of sea-weed had grown upon it, and, being covered with numerous air bladders, migrated with the stone to the north shore. Upon being lifted out of the water the stone weighed 3lbs. 11oz., and the material of the plant 2lb. 3oz., making in all a weight nearly of 6lbs., which the buoyancy of the air inclosed in a multitude of small pods had safely ferried over. The plant did not seem to be loaded to its full floating power; although some of the pods had been injured and some burst, enough remained entire to transport the stone, thus suggesting an idea to all makers of floating jackets, chairs, and other contrivances to be used in shipwrecks, never to inclose the air in one mass, but in a great number of subdivisions, each water-tight, and containing each a number of little balls filled with the gas. A slight injury, such as perforation of a pin, may now render the best Macintosh floater fatal. Not so, however, with the algæ when they go a-sailing, and execute on a small scale what icebergs are said to have performed, in transporting the large boulder stones over the globe — *Caledonian Mercury.*

PRETTY POL-KA.

THE SENTIMENTAL YOUNG LADY AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON 1844.

Darling Polka! ere we part,
Hear th' outpourings of my heart!
Since the season now is o'er,
Wr-etched I can Polk no more.
Hear my vow before I go,
Polka μοῦ σὰς ἀγαπῶ!

By those steps so unconfin'd,
By that neat kick-up behind,
Coulon's hop, and Michau's slide,
Backward, forward, or aside,
By the alternate heel and toe,
Polka μοῦ σὰς ἀγαπῶ!

By the waltz's giddy round,
By the galop's maddening bound,
By the obsolete quadrille,
Polka mine! "I love thee still."
Compared with thee each dance is slow,
Polka μοῦ σὰς ἀγαπῶ!

Happy season! thou art gone,
I, alas! must Polk alone!
Though the country now I roll to,
Almack's holds my heart and soul too,
Can I cease to love thee? No!!
Polka μοῦ σὰς ἀγαπῶ! *Punch.*

SPORTING.

The crack affair of the present rowing season — the match for the championship of the Thames, between Mr. Bumpstead (what's in a name?) of the Leander Club, and Mr. Chapman, who held that post of pride in 1839, 1842, and 1843 — was decided on Saturday last. Mr. Bumpstead won gallantly by half a minute, in a style indeed which may be considered the *ne plus ultra* of sculling.

To Bumpstead now the silver "sculls" belong;
He won them well, and may he hold them long.

The all important issues in sporting have also come off most satisfactorily. The rogues who got up the Bloodstone swindle were made to eat dirt, while the gentlemen of the *Qui Tams* were duly placed in a similar category; thus have the patrons of the turf cause for making glad the assertion of the "Times," that they have been made wards of chancery to the contrary notwithstanding. On the turf we have had nothing very brilliant; Franchise won the Wolverhampton stakes, we were going to say of course, for after the Goodwood running, what was to beat her at the weight? Alice Hawthorn won the Lewes Royal Plate; and indeed how could she have helped it, unless she had managed to get out of the course? But afloat there were goodly things enacted; Cowes regatta commenced on Tuesday, and two as exciting days' sport took place as ever did honour to blue water. To these we will address ourselves.

Of all the spots in Great Britain born to good luck, foremost ranks the Isle of Wight. There is nothing superior to the climate but the company, nothing more lovely than its fields, except its floods. One meets tolerably good society in the saloons of May Fair and St. James's in July; but we have it filtered at Cowes in August. Then "*all*" is gentle and aristocratic: a merchant *millionaire* might penetrate into Devonshire House; but it would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a plebs, though he were stuccoed with precious stones, to get into the R. Y. S. Jack Brag found himself as welcome as a mad dog. Let any "gent." make the same experiment, and if he don't meet with such a reception as an alligator might expect, write us down an ass. It was a pity that all this high breeding could not command an equal share of consideration from the weather; but so it was, and a more unpleasant week could scarcely have been contrived, if it had been got up for the especial use of the colonists of Whitechapel. The first day of the regatta, as aforesaid, was Tuesday, when the race between schooners of the first class came off; the course, round the island. For this half a dozen went, of which but two accomplished the task. They started at ten, to the eastward, in a brisk breeze but nothing very mischievous. Abreast St. Helen's, however, they had dirty weather, when, either by accident or design, the Zephyretta ran into the Brilliant and carried away her own bowsprit. Soon after the Galatea started her jib-boom, and managed to kick her foremast out of the step. This caused it to fall back on the mizen, and leave the vessel a wreck. The Fairy had enough of it before she made St. Katharine's, so she "up stick and home," leaving the race to the Georgian and Xarifa. These two ploughed their passage through a terrific sea on the back of the Wight, the former winning by seven minutes. The flag vessel was rounded by the winner at twenty minutes to five, having run and beat a distance of probably ninety miles in six hours and forty minutes!

Bad as Tuesday was, Wednesday dawned with a little deluge, and by 10 A.M. it was blowing a hurricane. Fourteen of the Royal Thames Yacht Club cutters had been entered, for the Cup presented by the Squadron, but only the half came to the post. A dreadful voyage they had. A hand was washed overboard from the Gnome, but saved; the Blue Bell carried away her bowsprit; the Gazelle carried away the half of her inside, to say nothing of minor casualties. The match was won by the flying Mystery, which always wins whenever she sails. She is now the property of Lord Leaham, who purchased her a few days before the race of Lord Alfred Paget for 600*l.* The grand affair, the contest for the Queen's Plate, comes off to-day — the Alarm being expected to make easy work of it. The exhi-

bition of fireworks in front of the Club House on Thursday was magnificent: the artist was Jones.

WOLVERHAMPTON RACES. — Wednesday.

The Wrottesley Stakes of 10 sovs. each, with 20 added, for three and four year olds. Once round.

Mr. Speed's Everton, 4 yrs.	(G. Whitehouse)	1
Mr. D. Cook's What, 4 yrs.		2
Captain Vaughan's Extempore, 4 yrs.		3

A good race.

The Holyoake Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., and 5 only if declared, with 50 added; the second to save his stake. Twice round and a dis.

Colonel Anson's Marquise, 4 yrs.	(Abdale)	1
Mr. Ongley's Roderick, 5 yrs.		2
Mr. Payne's Johnny, aged		3

Mr. Quarterman's Discount, 6 yrs., and Mr. Williamson's Mavourneen, 5 yrs., also started.

Won by two lengths easily.

The Consolation Plate of 50*l.* for the beaten horses; three-yrs.-old, 6st. 10lb.; four yrs., 8st.; five yrs., 8st. 9lb.; six yrs. and aged, 8st. 12lb. Winners extra, &c. Heats, once round and a dis.

Lord Warwick's The Mule, 4 yrs.	(Arthur)	0	1	1
Mr. Cook's What, 4 yrs.		0	3	2
Mr. Flintoff's The Rhine, 4 yrs.		1	2	3
Mr. E. Peel's Cane, 4 yrs.		2	dr.	

Won in a canter.

The grand stand at Wolverhampton is reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom. We have an engraving in hand of it, which we shall publish next week.

THE WEEK'S BETTING.

The spirit of investment was by no means so active as it promised to be in the previous week. The only event on which quotations of any account can be given was the Leger. For this the Cure may be regarded as a good leader at 3 to 1—taken; Ithuriel was not inactive at 4 to 1; Bay Momus going up at 5 to 1. This horse will be first, or thereabouts on the day. 7 to 1 Valerian; 10 to 1 Red Deer; and the Ugly Buck with friends at 12 to 1.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. — *The sketch shall be engraved in our next Number.*
W. G. T., Newcastle, *is thanked, although we cannot avail ourselves of his offer. We have not space for the kind of contribution he suggests.*
H. G. — *The print was issued and delivered to all the agents in July.*
Scribillo's *communication has been received.*
J. J., Manchester. — *One engraving relative to the funeral of Dr. Dalton will be found in the present Number; we shall give a second one of the funeral itself next week.*

THE COURT.

The following most gratifying bulletin was issued on Wednesday morning: —

"Windsor Castle, August 14th, 1844, 8 A.M.
"The Queen is convalescent.
"The Infant Prince continues well.

"James Clark, M.D.
"Charles Locock, M.D.
"Robert Ferguson, M.D."

"Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced, that no more bulletins will be issued."

Prince William of Prussia has arrived on a visit to England. The Prince proceeded to Windsor Castle, accompanied by the Chevalier Bunsen. His Royal Highness from thence proceeded to Bushy Park, to visit Her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The Prince afterwards proceeded to Kew, and visited the other members of the Royal Family.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter intends to hold an ordination at the cathedral of Exeter, on Sunday, the 22d September. The next general ordination by the Lord Bishop of the diocese will take place at Bristol on Sunday, the 29th of September. The Rev. Henry Ives Bailey, incumbent of Drighlington, near Leeds, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of North Leverton, near Retford, Nottinghamshire, on the presentation of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Visit of the Lords of the Admiralty to the Russian Frigate at Gravesend. — The Earl of Haddington, Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Bart., and Vice-Admiral Sir W. Hall Gage embarked on board the Black Eagle, steam-yacht, Master-Commander B. Cook (ordered from Woolwich the same morning for the purpose,) on Monday, and proceeded down the river on a visit to the Russian admiral, in the Aurora frigate, lying off Gravesend. As soon as the Black Eagle was in sight of the Russian, the sailors of the frigate, who looked remarkably clean and smart, manned the yards, and when their lordships arrived alongside (exactly at two o'clock,) they were received by the admiral and his officers with every demonstration of respect and gratification, a band at the time playing a welcoming air. Their lordships remained on board the Aurora about two hours, and minutely inspected the foreigner in every department, and after partaking of an elegant *déjeûner*, which the hospitality of the Russian admiral had provided, they departed in their barge for the Black Eagle. On their lordships quitting the frigate, the yards were again manned, and as the barge proceeded to the yacht, three hearty cheers were given by the Russian crew, which were responded to by the men on board the Black Eagle; and at the moment their lordships returned to their own vessel, the frigate fired a salute of seventeen guns, and the band on board the foreigner played "God save the Queen," until the Black Eagle was out of hearing. The yacht landed their lordships at Deptford, and they returned to the Admiralty about seven o'clock.

Promotions and Appointments. — Promotions. — Assistant-Surgeon — James Allen (b), of the Rattlesnake troop-ship (1837), to the rank of surgeon. Appointments. — Commander — Thomas Delafons, to the out pension of Greenwich Hospital. Lieutenant — A. F. Kynaston (additional), to the Collingwood; S. R. Baker, to be mail agent. Surgeons — John Arnold Mould (1838), to be surgeon-superintendent of the convict-ship Sir Robert Peel; John Naulty, to be surgeon-superintendent of the convict-ship Tasmania. Second Master — H. D. Beach, to the Victory, for service in the Emerald. Assistant-Surgeons — G. J. Willes, of St. Vincent, and S. B. H. Collins, to the Victory, for service at Haslar Hospital; P. Porter, to the Virago; P. Slevin, to the Savage; A. Mitchell, to the Lynx. Mates — John Richard Harward, to the St. Vincent; Wm. Hallett Connolly, from the Formidable, to the Comet. Clerks-in-Charge — Arthur Arlington, to the Alban; J. B. Martin, to the Lynx. Clerks — J. W. P. Foord, to the Collingwood, vice Parminter, to the secretary's office of Rear-Admiral Sir G. Seymour. Coast Guard — Lieut. Edward Voules, to command the stations at Rickham. Removals — Lieut. Allen Wall, from Gunn's Island to Ballygally, vice Mr. R. Heard, to Hollywood; Lieut. John Allen, from Rickham to Challaborough, vice Lieut. Tozer, to Gorsen Haven, vice Lieut. Lory, to Porthpean, vice Lieut. G. Vallack; Lieut. John O'Reilly (a), from Flamborough to Bornsea, vice Mr. Leister, superannuated.



MARKETS.

Average Weekly Prices of Corn, &c., ending August 10. — Last week, Wheat, 48*s.* 10*d.*; Barley, 34*s.* 6*d.*; Oats, 20*s.* 1*d.*; Rye, 35*s.* 9*d.*; Beans, 35*s.* 0*d.*; Peas, 34*s.* 2*d.* Six weeks, Wheat, 52*s.* 10*d.*: Barley, 34*s.* 5*d.*; Oats, 21*s.* 4*d.*; Rye, 35*s.* 5*d.*; Beans, 36*s.* 8*d.*; Peas, 36*s.* 6*d.* Duty, Wheat, 18*s.*; Barley, 4*s.*; Oats, 6*s.*; Rye, 7*s.* 6*d.*; Beans, 6*s.* 6*d.*; Peas, 6*s.* 6*d.*

Smithfield Haymarket. — Coarse meadow hay, 70*s.* to 84*s.*; useful ditto, 86*s.* to 92*s.*; fine upland ditto, 94*s.* to 100*s.*; clover hay, 90*s.* to 126*s.*; oat straw, 26*s.* to 28*s.*; wheat straw, 28*s.* to 30*s.* per load of 36 trusses. Supply tolerably good, and trade rather dull.

Cumberland. — Coarse meadow hay, 75*s.* to 85*s.*; useful ditto, 86*s.* to 95*s.*; fine upland ditto, 96*s.* to 105*s.*; clover hay, 95*s.* to 120*s.*; oat straw, 28*s.* to 30*s.*; wheat straw, 30*s.* to 32*s.* per load. A fair average supply, and a steady demand.

Whitechapel. — Coarse meadow hay, 70*s.* to 86*s.*; useful ditto, 88*s.* to 92*s.*; fine upland ditto, 95*s.* to 100*s.*; clover hay, 95*s.* to 130*s.*; oat straw, 26*s.* to 28*s.*; and wheat straw, 28*s.* to 30*s.* per load. Both hay and straw old slowly, at the above quotations. New meadow hay sold at from 60*s.* o 84*s.*; and new clover, 80*s.* to 105*s.* per load.

Southall, Aug 14. — The supply of each kind of fat stock on sale here was only moderate, while the general demand was, on the whole, steady at full prices: — Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; mutton, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; and pork, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per 8 lbs. Supply — beasts, 40; sheep and lambs, 2,960; calves, 51; pigs, 38.

Romford, Aug. 14. — Prime beasts and sheep sold briskly at full prices. In other kinds of stock comparatively little was doing.—Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s* 0*s.*; mutton, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 3*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 0*d.*; and pork, 2*s.* 6*d.* 3*s.* 8*d.* per 8 lbs. Sucking calves, 18*s.* to 32*s.*; quarter-old store pigs, 16*s.* to 20*s.*; and milch cows, with their small calf, 16*l.* to 19*l.* 0*s.* each.

Lewes, August 13. — Beef, from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.*; mutton, 2*s.* 8*d.* to 4*s.*; lamb, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*; veal, 3*s.* 4*d.* to 4*s.*; and pork, 2*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 8*d.* per 8 lbs. A moderate supply and a steady demand.

BRITISH FUNDS. — CLOSING PRICES.

Bank Stock	$199\frac{3}{4}$	India Stock	$283\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	$99\frac{3}{4}$	Ditto Bonds	— pm
3 per Cent. Cons.	$99\frac{7}{8}$	South Sea Old Annuities	—
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Red.	$102\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto New Annuities	—
New $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$101\frac{1}{2}$	Ex. Bills 1000*l.* $1\frac{1}{2}$d.	73 pm
New 5 per Cent.	—	Ditto 500*l.*	73 pm
Long Annuities to expire		Ditto Small	75 pm
Jan. 1860	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Bank Stock for Act.	$199\frac{1}{2}$
Oct. 1859	$12\frac{3}{8}$	Consols for Act.	$99\frac{7}{8}$
Jan. 1860	12 8-16	India Stock for Act.	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Brazilian Bonds	$83\frac{1}{2}$	Spanish, 5 per cent.	$22\frac{5}{8}$
Colombian, 6 per cent.	$13\frac{7}{8}$	Ditto, 3 per cent.	$33\frac{1}{4}$
Cuba bonds, 6 per cent.	—	French, 3 per cent.	—f. —c.
Danish, 3 per cent.	—	Dutch, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	$61\frac{3}{4}$
Peruvian, 1825, 6 per cent.	24	Ditto, 5 per cent.	$101\frac{1}{8}$

LONDON GAZETTE, FRIDAY, — August 9.

Bankruptcy Superseded. — F. Kennedy, New Bond Street, stationer.
Bankrupts. — J. Yeardley, W. Yeardley, and E. Yeardley, Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, flax-spinners. — J. Else and W. Dixon, Kingston-upon-Hull, millers. — H. J. Dixon and J. Dixon, Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturers. — J. Innes, Cheltenham, ironmonger.

LONDON GAZETTE. — TUESDAY, Aug. 13.

Bankruptcy Annulled. — Edward Riley, of Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, grocer.
Bankrupts. — C. J. Banister, of Derby, linendraper. — H. A. Rodgers, of Sheffield, newsman. — J. Rothery, of Golcar, Yorkshire, clothier. — T. Slater, now or late of Burnley, Lancashire, pawnbroker. — J. Michel, of North Shields, Northumberland, general dealer. — B. O'Beirne, of Bath, wine merchant.

AQUATICS.

TIDE TABLE. — High Water, London Bridge.

	Morn. h. m.	After. h. m.		Morn. h. m.	After. h. m.
Saturday, Aug. 17	3 54	4 13	Wednesday, Aug. 21	6 39	7 5
Sunday — 18	4 31	4 50	Thursday — 22	7 36	8 10
Monday — 19	5 9	5 30	Friday — 23	8 50	9 35
Tuesday — 20	5 52	6 16	Saturday — 24	10 20	11 5

Bermondsey Regatta. — Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather on Tuesday, the watermen of this place, contended for a boat and other prizes, liberally presented by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary Magdalen and St. James. The first three heats were rowed in the absence of spectators, save those whom business had drawn near the spot; but as the rain ceased in the evening, there were two or three hundred persons assembled to witness the grand heat. The race was with six scullers in five heats, the distance extending from Mill Stairs down, round the floating engine, King Stairs, twice round in each heat. W. White was the winner.

NORFOLK MATCH.

[To the Editor of the "Pictorial Times."]

Sir — Mr. Corby has often owned that he cannot pull his canoe for a short distance, against Mr. Wigham's London boat, thereby showing, for five or ten miles, his boat is certainly inferior to his competitor's.

One part of your account is decidedly incorrect; you state that Wigham was half an hour behind Corby, at the distance of forty miles. I beg most distinctly to declare that it was nothing of the kind — not even ten minutes, and also that Wigham did not give up the contest from fatigue, but from the fact of his boat being filled with water, owing to the boisterous state of the weather, which totally prevented him from pulling.

Your contradicting your previous account will greatly oblige many, as well as an

Eye-Witness.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S EXPERIMENT. — In consequence of the DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION off BRIGHTON, the Directors of the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION yield to the generally expressed wish that Dr. Ryan should adapt one of his LECTURES to the subject of EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS. This Lecture, illustrated by interesting Experiments, so far as they can be shown with perfect safety, will be delivered daily at half past three, except on Mondays and Saturdays, and in the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays at a Quarter to Nine o'clock. On Mondays and Saturdays, at Four o'clock, Dr. POTT'S PNEUMATIC MODE of forming SUBMARINE FOUNDATIONS in DEEP WATER, with various interesting Experiments. Professor BACHHOFFNER'S LECTURES, and all other subjects of interest in the Institution. — Admission 1*s.*; Schools, Half-price.

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEFFIELD, LEEDS, YORK, and NEWCASTLE, One Fare there and back, leaving the Euston Station on Monday, the 2d of September, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, with the option of returning either on Thursday the 5th, or Saturday the 7th September. Passengers may be conveyed to the following intermediate places: —

	First Class, £ s. d.	Second Class. £ s. d.
To Leicester	1 7 0	0 18 6
To Nottingham	1 15 0	1 3 6
To Derby	1 15 0	1 3 6
To Sheffield	2 7 0	1 11 6
To Normanton	2 12 6	1 16 0
To Leeds	2 15 0	1 17 6
To York	2 19 6	2 1 0
To Darlington	3 12 6	2 10 0
To Durham	3 18 6	2 14 6
To Newcastle	4 3 0	2 18 0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office, Euston Station.
August 15th, 1844.

Just published, at 3*s.*, and sent free for 3*s.* 6*d.*

MANHOOD; the Causes of its Premature Decline, with plain Directions for its perfect Restoration; addressed to those suffering from nervous debility or mental irritation, followed by Observations on the Treatment of the class of Diseases resulting therefrom. Illustrated with cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 7. Frith Street. Soho Square, London. Nineteenth Edition.

Published by the Authors; and sold by Burgess, medical bookseller, 28. Coventry Street, Haymarket; Barth, 4. Brydges Street, Strand; Mann, 39. Cornhill; Strange, 21. Paternoster Row, London; Guest, Birmingham; Sowler, 4. St. Ann's Square, Manchester; Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Fannin and Co., 41. Grafton Street, Dublin; Drummond, 5. Blair Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a sealed envelope by all Booksellers.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We feel no hesitation in saying that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether the person hold the relation of a parent, a preceptor, or a clergyman." — *Sun Even. Paper.*

"Messrs. Curtis's work, entitled MANHOOD, is one of the few books now coming before the public on such a subject which can lay claim to the character of being strictly professional, at the same time that it is fully intelligible to all who read it. The moral and medical precepts given in it render it invaluable. — *Magnet.*

Hours of consultation from 10 to 3, and 5 to 8 in the evening.

Just published, the Thirteenth Edition, price 2*s.* 6*d.*; free by post, 3*s.* 6*d.*

THE SILENT FRIEND on NERVOUS DEBILITY and CONSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESS. With Observations on Marriage, &c. By R. and J. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, London. Published by the Authors, and sold at their residence; also by Strange, 21. Paternoster Row; Noble, 109. Chancery Lane; Crocker, 1. Milford Lane, Strand; Ward, 103. Strand (opposite Exeter Hall); Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; Purkiss, Compton Street, Soho; Wilson, 338. Oxford Street (two doors from Argyll Street); Phillips, 264. Oxford Street, London; and by all Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is a gentle Stimulant and Renovator in all cases of Debility, whether constitutional or acquired, nervous mentality, irritation, and Consumption—by the use of which the impaired System becomes gradually and effectually restored to pristine health and vigour. Sold in bottles, price 11*s.* and 33*s.* The 5*l.* Cases may be had as usual at their Establishment.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS have long been used as the most certain remedy for Scorbutic Complaints of every description, Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples on the Face, and other disagreeable affections, the result of an impure state of the blood. These Pills are perfectly free from mercury, capaiva, and other deleterious drugs, and may be taken with safety without interference with, or loss of time from business, and can be relied upon in every instance. Sold in boxes, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* by all Medicine Venders.

Messrs. Perry & Co. may be consulted at their residence daily, 19. Berners Street, Oxford Street, from 11 till 2, and 5 till 8. On Sundays from 10 till 12.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. Established by Act of Parliament in 1834. Division of Profits among the Assured.

THIS Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security in a large paid-up capital, and in the great success which has attended it since its commencement in 1834, its Annual Income being upwards of 72,000*l.*

In 1841 the Company declared an addition to the shareholders of one-half of their stock, and also added a bonus of 2*l.* per cent. per annum on the sum insured to all Policies of the participating class from the time they were effected.

The bonus added to policies from March, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1840, is as follows: —

Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.	Sum Assured.	Time Assured.	Sum added to Policy.
5000*l.*	6 yrs. 10 mos.	683*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	5000*l.*	4 Yrs.	400*l.*
5000*l.*	6 Yrs.	600*l.*	5000*l.*	2 Yrs.	200*l.*

The Premiums nevertheless are on the most moderate scale, and only one-half need be paid for the first five years, where the Insurance is for Life.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Directors, Edward Boyd, Esq., and E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., of No. 8. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

LIFE ASSURANCE. — WHOLE PROFITS DIVISIBLE AMONG THE ASSURED.
SCOTTISH (Widows' Fund) LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, constituted by Act of Parliament: established A.D. 1815.—Edinburgh, 5. St. Andrew Square; London, 7. Pall Mall.
President. — The Right Hon. the EARL of ROSEBERRY, K.T.

THE Additions payable on Policies becoming Claims this year are from 12 to 77 per cent. on the sum assured; thus a 1000*l.* policy effected in 1815, emerging this year, with the additions, amounts to 1777*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

On the 31st December, 1843, the accumulated sum invested was 1,408,571*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and the annual revenue 211,870*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* These are both rapidly increasing, and the assurances effected since the investigation in 1836, have been, on an average amount, upwards of half a million per annum.

Office, 7. Pall Mall. HUGH M'KEAN, London Agent.

THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.—GOWLAND'S LOTION.—The use of Gowland's Lotion is speedily followed by the disappearance of every species of Eruptive Malady, Discolouration, &c., and the establishment of a pure surface of the Skin; whilst, as a refresher, it preserves the most susceptible Complexion to a protracted period of time, and sustains the softness of texture and vivacity peculiar to earlier years. "Robert Shaw, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which it is not Genuine.—Prices 2*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.* 6*d.*, quarts, 8*s.* 6*d.* Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors.

SEA. — To Parents and Guardians. — Wanted one or two youths who are desirous of following the sea as a profession, and whose connections are respectable, to be apprenticed on board a fine first class East India ship, where they are kept apart from the men. A moderate premium will be taken with an eligible youth. Apply to Mr. Edward West, 5. St. Benet's Place, Gracechurch Street.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — It is respectfully announced that ONE FAREWELL NIGHT will be given, on Tuesday next, August 20th, when will be performed Rossini's Opera, (compressed into one Act), IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Madame Grisi; Il' Conte d'Almaviva, Sig. Mario; Bartolo, Sig. Lablache; Basilio, Sig. F. Lablache; and Figaro, Sig. Fornasari.

After which the Third Act of Donizetti's Opera, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Lucia, Madame Persiani; Bidebent, Sig. Paltoni; Edgardo, and Sig. Moriani.

To be followed by the Third Act of Rossini's Opera, LA CENERENTOLA. —La Cenerentola. Madlle. Favanti; Don Ramiro, Sig. Corelli; Dandini, Sig. Fornasari; Don Magnifico, Sig. Lablache.

In the course of the evening, UN BAL SOUS LOUIS XIV., in which will be introduced a variety of Dances and Pas de Caractere. Madlle. Fanny Ellsler will appear as a cavalier of the Court of Louis XIV., and will dance, with Mdlle. Cerito, in Costume of the same Court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour and Gavotte.

To which will be added, Selections from LA ESMERALDA. The Scenery by Mr. W. Grieve. The Music composed by Signor Pugni. — La Esmeralda, Mdlle. Fanny Ellsler; Phœbus de Chateaupers, M. St. Leon; Claude Frollo, M. Gosselin; Pierre Gringoire (the Poet), M. Perrot; Quasimodo (the Sonneur of Notre Dame), M. Coulon.

To conclude with Selections from the Ballet of ALMA, in which will be introduced the celebrated Ball Scene. Principal Dancers: Madlle. Cerito, Madlle. Louise, Madlle. Barville, Madlle. Ferdinand, M. Coulon, M. Gosselin, M. St. Leon, and M. Perrot.

Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets, to be made at the Box Office, Opera Colonnade. Doors open at Seven; the Opera will commence at Half-past Seven.

IOWAY INDIANS. — UNPARALLELED EXHIBITION EACH DAY OF THIS WEEK. The party of Fourteen IOWAY INDIANS, with their Interpreter, from the Upper Missouri, near the Rocky Mountains, in America, having arrived in London, are giving their NATIVE DANCES, Songs, Games, &c., in CATLIN'S INDIAN COLLECTION, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. Their modes and their history fully explained by Mr. Catlin, from the platform. This is the party which has been drawing such vast crowds to see them while in New York, and they are accompanied by the Head Chief of the Tribe, "The White Cloud." The party consists of every grade, of Chiefs, Medicine Men, Warriors, Women, and Children, in splendid costumes, the youngest of which is only six months old, and carried upon its mother's back in the cradle. The public will easily decide that these are by far the wildest and best representations of the Red Men of America ever seen in England, and their stay in London at present must be limited to a very short time, as they are on their way to the Continent. Each day of this week; the hours from Half-past Two to Four in the day, and from Half-past Eight to Ten, evening. Doors open half an hour previous.—Admission, One Shilling.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, Hamilton Place, New Road, King's Cross, London.
THE HYGEIAN OR MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.
(*Continued from page 95.*)
Matters were carried on in this way from age to age. At length it happened that a genius of a fellow having brought a very valuable article to the wood-cutters (alias cabinet makers), to be repaired, they fell to work. But instead of accomplishing the end in view, had he not taken it out of their hands they would have destroyed it totally; and its value was such that its loss would have ruined him entirely for this world. Well, what does the disappointed genius do? He sits down and ruminates between hope and despair. To be short, the result of his musings was, a fixed determination to try cabinet-making himself, but not till he could be supplied with instruments of a very different kind from those which the demolishers used. He commenced, constructed a few simple but suitable and well-tempered implements, put them into the hands of his principal servant that he might examine them and give his opinion. The servant was overjoyed to see them, and declared they would answer the purpose admirably, and immediately began to operate on the article which the wood-cutters had to all appearance rendered useless. The proprietor stood astonished. He saw at once that the servant was a much greater genius than himself, and all that was necessary on his part was only to keep the operator in instruments. Notwithstanding the inimitable dexterity of the workman, the article in question had been so abused and disfigured that no less a period than two years and a half elapsed before a perfect renovation could be effected in all its parts. In the course of that time, however, he made such a complete job of it, that the article which the proprietor valued as his life, was reconstructed in such a compact and splendid manner that never since its first formation had it appeared to better advantage. The operator's name is Blood. He has been lately discovered to be the maker of a vast number of machines, of so wonderful and exquisite a nature, that to make even one of them no artist except himself will ever dare presume. The wood-cutters are his greatest enemies, and have injured and destroyed many of these machines. These wood-cutters have considerable influence at court, and several charters have been obtained which empower them to do this with impunity. And at this time they are doing their best to obtain a new law, which, if granted, will enable them to work the work of destruction with less hindrance and on a more extensive scale than ever. One thing it is to be hoped will serve to protect many of Mr. Blood's machines from these depredators. All the people know how valuable they are, and are fond to preserve them; and thousands, though they did not believe it once, are now aware that if the wood-cutters get their hands on them they will destroy them, and, being convinced of this, they are determined to protect as many as they are able.

Those who have informed themselves of the state of matters relative to Medicine, as far back as history leads, down to the time of JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, will be at no loss to discover, that till he (driven by the manner in which Medicals abused this person) began to scrutinise their whole proceedings, and traced out the origin whence their absurd practices were derived: we say, such persons will be at no loss to perceive the real state of Medicine down to his day, in the representation given of the wood-cutters and cabinet-makers; and also, a representation of what concerned that Gentleman, and how he came to discover the one exclusive cause of whatever disease man ever was, is, or can be affected with. Nor did his discovery stop here. But having found out the cause, he also found the remedy. His Medicine is proven, in the happy experience of millions, beyond all comparison superior to any thing mortals have yet been able to administer for the removal of that cause. How different the position of that Gentleman from every pretender to the knowledge of Medicine before or since.

In him we behold a man drinking the bitter cup of misery from the days of boyhood till upwards of half a century of his time had passed away—a man whose rank in society empowered him to employ the most eminent of the Medical profession, to do their uttermost to remove the cause of that life of misery—a man whose Medical advisers knew well on what organ the effects of disease had congregated. It was the heart. They knew also that it was uniformly fatal. Their art had taught them to cultivate acquaintance with effects, but left them in utter ignorance of the cause of disease. Thus was this illustrious individual tormented through a valuable portion of his life by ignorant experimentalists, groping in the dark, till at last, terrified at their own stupidity, in the act of attempting to cut their way to his heart to extract the disease, they stopped short and abandoned him to despair. Happy for the world they did not persevere and take his life. But he was spared by a merciful Providence to be the honoured instrument of exploding a system much more destructive to man than bloody war, with all its instruments of death; and at the same time to confer on the world a boon which, to its loss, it does not yet duly appreciate; but with which no earthly blessing which heaven bestows on the fallen sons of humanity can be compared.

Morison was the first of human beings that exhibited Medicine in the form of a science! — that based it on principles that never can be shaken — that carried them out into a practice so successful, that the old law-built Esculapian mass is already shaken to its centre and totters to its fall.
(*To be continued.*)
From the "Morisonian Prize Essay on the Medical Liberty of the Subject," price 6*d.*, to be had at all the Hygeian Agents.

All those who are desirous of becoming further acquainted with the above system of medicine, should read the abridged "Morisoniana," price 6*d.*; also the "Hygeist," and other Hygeian publications, containing monthly reports of cures of every curable complaint, which may be had of all the Agents for Morison's Medicines throughout the country, and at the Hygeist Office, 368. Strand London.

THE BEST BRANDY in LONDON, at 18s. per Gallon, is undoubtedly BRETT'S IMPROVED BRITISH COGNAC, samples of which we furnish in sealed bottles, 2s. and 3s. 6d. each; on express condition that any quantity afterwards delivered by us shall be equal to such samples, or absolutely forfeited. Our LIQUEUR GINGER BRANDY on similar terms.—Address HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn Bars.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and speedy cure for those painful annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike all other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of the Corns altogether unnecessary; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions. Prepared only by JOHN FOX, in boxes, at 1s. 1½d., or three in one for 2s. 9d.; and to be had of C. King, 7. Napier Street East, near the Albert Saloon, Hoxton, London; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street, London; and by all Chemists and Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.
*** Ask for Paul's Every Man's Friend.

COMPOSITION for WRITING with STEEL PENS.—STEPHENS'S WRITING FLUIDS comprise the most splendid and durable colours, and the most indelible compositions, which art can produce; they consist of
A Blue Fluid, changing into an intense black colour.
Patent Unchangeable Blue Fluids, remaining a deep blue colour. Two sorts are prepared, a Light and Dark Blue.
A superior Black Ink, of the common character, but more fluid.
A superior Carmine Red, for contrast writing.
A Liquid Rouge Carmine, for artists and contrast writing, in glass bottles.
A Carbonaceous Record Ink, which writes instantly black, and being proof against any chemical agent, is most valuable in the prevention of frauds.
A Liquid, Mechanical, and Architectural Drawing Ink, superior to Indian ink.
Marking Inks for Linen; Select Steel Pens; Inkholders.
Prepared by HENRY STEPHENS, the Inventor, No. 54, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road, London, and sold by Stationers and Booksellers, in bottles, at 3d., 6d., 1s., and 3s. each.
CAUTION.—The Unchangeable Blue Fluids are patent articles; the Public are, therefore, cautioned against imitations, which are infringements; to sell or use which is illegal.
A verdict of 2000 dollars, liable to be increased to 6000 dollars, having been obtained against parties who have been convicted of selling imitations of this article, in violation of the Patent Rights of the Inventor in the United States of America, and several notices having been repeatedly issued to caution persons against infringing those rights in this country, by Making or Selling this Article, the Proprietor issues this as a final notice; which, if disregarded, he will be compelled to institute proceedings at law against all who may be committing these illegal acts.

BEDDOME'S POWDERS for CHILDREN, well known as the best Medicine for Worms, Scarlatina, Teething, and Scorbutic Eruptions.—BEDDOME'S FEVER POWDERS, a Sure and Safe Remedy in all Inflammatory Fevers and Sudden Colds.—BEDDOME'S PILLS, an Invaluable Pill for Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and Bilious Disorders. Sold, 13½d. each, by Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and Butler, 4, Cheapside; or Thirteen Queen's Heads may be remitted to Mr. Beddome, Camberwell.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF ASTHMA AND COUGH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. — From Mr. Roles, Newsman, Steam Mill Street, Chester, dated March 2, 1844.
SIR,—I have suffered for nearly twenty years from an asthma and cough, which frequently prevented my attending to my business. I never found benefit from any thing until I tried Dr. Locock's Wafers, which have perfectly cured me, so that I am now able to walk (in the course of my business) to Whitchurch, Malpas, &c., a round of Forty Miles in the Day, without suffering the least in my breath. (Signed) J. ROLES.
DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS give instant relief, and are a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.
To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable, as in two hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.
Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box; or sent free by post for 1s. 3d., 3s., or 11s. 6d., by DA SILVA and CO., 1 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

SILVER SUPERSEDED, and those corrosive and injurious Metals called Nickel and German Silver, supplanted by the introduction of a new, and perfectly matchless ALBATA PLATE. C. Watson, 41 and 42, Barbican, and 16, Norton Folgate, aided by a person of Science in the amalgamation of Metals, has succeeded in bringing to Public Notice the most beautiful Article ever yet offered; possessing all the richness of Silver in appearance, with all its durability and hardness—with its perfect sweetness in use, undergoing as it does a Chemical Process, by which all that is nauseous in mixed Metals is entirely extracted—resisting all Acids—may be cleaned as silver, and is manufactured into every Article for the Table and Sideboard.

Table Spoons and Forks,	Fiddle, 16s. 6d. doz.,	Threaded, 30s.	King's, 35s.
Desert ditto ditto	— 12s. 6d.	— 25s.	— 28s.
Tea Spoons . .	— 5s. 6d.	— 12s. 6d.	— 13s. 6d.
Sugar Tongs . .	— 1s. 3d,	— 3s.	— 3s. 6d.

C. Watson begs the Public will understand that this Metal is peculiarly his own, and that Silver is not more different from Gold, than his Metal is from all others: on its intrinsic merit alone he wishes it to be tested, and from the daily increasing eulogiums he receives, he is convinced that nothing can prevent its becoming an article of universal wear. C. Watson's handsomely Illustrated Catalogue and Price Current is just published, and Families who regard economy and elegance should possess themselves of this useful Book, which may be had Gratis and Post Free from the above Address.
Paper Tea Trays, 35s. a set of Three.

THE NEW DISCOVERY FOR THE NERVES.

BY DR. GRANDISON. Patronised by above One Hundred of the Nobility. This invaluable Medicine has effected the most wonderful cures, and bestowed the boon of nervous vigour upon thousands. Many who have proved it will testify that, by perseverance, the trembling hand may become steady, the weak heart strong, and nervous irritability (so often the precursor of insanity) may be arrested. It has secured refreshing sleep (without containing one particle of any opiate) to those who have not enjoyed that blessing for years, and conquered the most obstinate indigestion. It strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and restores the spirits, ensuring vigour both of body and mind.
Sold by all Medicine Vendors, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each, containing advice to the Patient, with testimonials attached. Ask for Dr. Grandison's Charity Pills.
"A wonderful yet safe medicine."—*Professor Mollen.*

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12 Dessert Forks	20 at	7 2	7 3 4	12 Dessert Forks	25 at	7 6	9 7 6
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